PILIBHIT

A GAZETTEER,

BEING

VOLUME XVIII

OF THE

DISTRICT GAZETTEERS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

BY

H. R. NEVILL, I.C.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.R.A.S.

ALLAHABAD:

Printed by F. Luker, Supdt., Govt. Press, United Provinces.

1909.

Price Rs. 2-8 (3*s*. 9*d*.).

GAZETTEER OF PILIBHIT.

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PREFACE.

WHEN the Gazetteer of the Rohilkhand districts was published by Messrs. E. T. Atkinson and H. C. Conybeare in 1879, the district of Pilibhit did not exist as a separate charge, and the area then formed part of Bareilly. This fact necessitated the compilation of a new volume, for which some material was available in the old Settlement Reports and the Bareilly Gazetteer and also in the report of the recent revision of assessment in the Bisalpur tahsil by Mr. J. C. Fergusson. I had further the advantage of notes prepared by Pandit Bhawani Datt, Deputy Collector, and much other information supplied by Mr. G. Whittle, who has rendered me additional assistance by reading the proofs.

ALLAHABAD: }
December 1907. } H. R. N.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Pilibhit is the smallest and the most recently formed of the six districts that constitute the Bareilly division, generally known as Rohilkhand. It occupies the north-eastern portion of the area and is a tract of very irregular shape, its limits being defined in most cases by a purely conventional boundary. The district lies between the parallels of 28° 6′ and 28° 53′ north latitude and those of 79° 37′ and 80° 27′ east longitude. It extends eastwards from the borders of the Bareilly district to the confines of Kheri on the east and the territory of Nepal on the north-east; on the north lie the Tarai parganas of Naini Tal, while to the south is the district of Shahjahanpur. The total area according to the latest returns is 864,504 acres, or 1,350·8 square miles. Boundaries and area.

In its general appearance the district presents many diversities of feature, and topographically may be divided into several distinct tracts. In the north and north-west the country is a mere continuation of the Tarai; and this gradually gives place to the common characteristics of Rohilkhand, the southern portion, comprised in the Bisalpur tahsil, being similar in most respects to the adjacent tracts of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. The eastern and smaller section approximates rather to the undeveloped forest areas of Kheri and the north of Oudh, though with the spread of cultivation the dissimilarity between Puranpur and the rest of the district is gradually becoming less marked. Taken as a whole the district is a gentle undulating plain, intersected by numerous streams which flow mainly in a southerly direction, following the slope of the country. Though there are no hills, the level surface is varied by many troughs and depressions, marking the beds of the rivers and watercourses which carry off the surface drainage. These low basins, known by the generic name of *khadir*, differ greatly in character from General appearance.

the upland stretches or *bangar*, through which run the watersheds. Apart from these inequalities, the slope of the country from north to south is remarkably uniform, the surface of the uplands being varied only by slight undulations, in most places scarcely perceptible, though towards the south they occasionally rise in well-defined ridges and low sand-hills. In addition to the natural division into *khadir* and *bangar*, there is a conventional distinction between the *mar* and the *des*, the latter denoting the open country of the plains, while the former is applied to the sub-Himalayan forest tract, of which only a minute portion is now included in the north of the district. The line of the *mar* has gradually receded with the spread of population and tillage, and save in a few places the forest belt has been driven back far into the Tarai and Bhabar; but the old name still remains, and by common usage extends to all the country in the Pilibhit tahsil north of a line from Amaria to Neoria Husainpur. For topographical purposes, however, it is quite useless, and its retention is merely of historical interest. Properly speaking, the existing forests in the district should be termed *mar*, since they are actually a continuation of those still standing in pargana Bilheri to the north; but in practice this is not the case.

Levels. The height in the extreme north of pargana Jahanabad is 661 feet above the level of the sea, and this falls gently to 607 feet at Pilibhit, the intermediate heights being 631 feet at Amaria and 638 feet at Neoria Husainpur. South of the district headquarters the level drops to 588 feet at Pauta Kalan, 573 feet at Barkhera, 550 feet at Bisalpur and 530 feet on the Shahjahanpur border. In the Puranpur tahsil we find an almost identical declension in parallel latitudes, the height falling from 638 feet above the sea at Chuka to 625 at Mustafabad, 610 at Madho Tanda, 590 at Puranpur and 570 at the point where the road from the last-mentioned place to Shahjahanpur passes beyond the limits of this district. The relative height of the *bangar* above the *khadir* varies from place to place, ordinarily ranging from 10 to 25 feet, though along the west bank of the Khanaut the difference is considerably greater and a steep cliff is formed, almost presenting the appearance in certain parts of a very low range of hills. A similar steep bank, known locally as the Chauka Dhaha, marks

the western edge of the Sarda valley. In the latter tract the level is everywhere low, the recorded heights along the course of the river being 582 feet at a point due east from Chuka, 550 feet to the east of Madho Tanda and only 531 feet on the Kheri boundary near the Dighia ferry.

Physical subdivisions. This lowlying belt on the north-eastern extremity of the district has a character peculiarly its own. It possesses a moist alluvial soil, producing large quantities of tall grass and tamarisk; the climate is exceedingly unhealthy, the population very sparse and the cultivation, carried on mainly by non-resident tenants, is but scanty, rice being the sole product of importance. The tract is cut off from the rest of the district by a belt of forest, which extends all along the Chauka and also occupies the northern and western portions of Puranpur. The area thus enclosed is an open plain with a light and indifferent soil, drained somewhat imperfectly by numerous streams that rise in the moist country on the inner edge of the forest zone, and in a very backward state of development, with a scanty and shifting population. The southern extremities of the district are better in in every way, the soil being richer, cultivation more stable and the population more dense. In the centre and north the soil becomes increasingly sandy, as is shown by the comparative absence of trees, the village sites are few and far between, and the proximity of the forest competes with the climate to render tillage precarious. The western belt of forest extends into the Pilibhit and Bisalpur tahsils, stretching southwards for a considerable distance on either side of the Mala. When that river is crossed the aspect of the country changes greatly. At first there is the usual line of forest villages, hampered continually by a bad climate and the incessant ravages of deer, pig and other wild animals; but beyond this is an open expanse of highly tilled country, with a fertile loam or clay soil, varied by narrow strips of a lighter texture along the high banks of the drainage channels. It is well wooded throughout, and its character changes gradually from that of the Tarai in the northern portions of the Pilibhit tahsil to that of the open Gangetic plain in Bisalpur. The north is mainly rice land, interspersed with stretches of grass jungle that are more valuable for grazing purposes than for cultivation;

but the patches of waste rapidly become more rare, the stiff rice-bearing clay gives way to the lighter wheat-producing lands; and a large portion of Bisalpur has all the essential characteristics of the upland *bangar* of Budaun and Shahjahanpur. But for the climate and the forest Pilibhit would be an immensely rich district, though as it is cultivation is necessarily precarious over a large portion of the area—a fact which renders it liable to great vicissitudes of fortune. A more detailed account of the peculiarities and conditions of the various tracts will be found in the description of the several parganas.

Soils. Roughly speaking the soils of the district are identical with those found throughout the Gangetic plain, and particularly those occurring in the sub-Himalayan belt. They consist in the main of sand or *bhur*, clay or *matiar* and the mixture of sand and clay in varying proportions, known as *dumat* or *doras*, and usually styled loam. The presence of sand may invariably be attributed to fluvial action at some epoch, the deposit depending on the rapidity of the current, since a violent flow will carry away all the lighter particles borne in suspension, permitting only the heavier grains to settle. A change in the course of a river will leave the sandbanks exposed, while the deeper pools will contain a collection of lighter silt, principally decayed vegetable and other organic matter which form the basis of clay. It is always the case that sand is found on the highest levels of an alluvial tract, loam in the intermediate zone and clay in the depressions. Consequently the distribution of soils is more or less accidental, and their relative proportions depend on the physical configuration of the ground. Further, the classification of soils is a somewhat arbitrary proceeding, as one kind blends into the next without any perceptible distinction, so that strict accuracy is unobtainable, though the demarcation effected for settlement purposes gives a sufficiently clear idea of the nature of the soils in the several subdivisions of the district. The result of the survey conducted at the second regular settlement showed that of the area assessed, which by no means corresponds with the whole district, 67·7 per cent. was loam, 25·6 per cent. clay and 6·7 per cent. sandy *bhur*. It should be noted that the last merely denotes *bhur* of the most inveterate description:

and indeed in the case of Puranpur it was admitted that, though 89 per cent. was returned as *dumat* and only 3·4 per cent. as *bhur*, the former in most villages was hardly distinguishable from the latter and that either term might be applied to the land with equal propriety. In the other parganas the distinction was more definite: loam formed 66·9 per cent. of the land in Pilibhit, 66·8 in Bisalpur and 45·3 per cent. in Jahanabad. The proportion of clay is greatest in Jahanabad, where it amounted to 50·9 per cent. of the area, followed by 24·9 in Pilibhit, 23·4 in Bisalpur and 7·6 per cent. in Puranpur. Jahanabad has the least *bhur*, this soil comprising but 3·8 per cent. of the whole: Pilibhit has 8·2 and Bisalpur 9·8 per cent. The total excludes the fine alluvial deposit of the *khadir* in Bisalpur which has a distinctive character of its own, being a rich mud constantly renewed by floods and varying in thickness from several feet to a few inches of good soil on an underlying stratum of sand. In the latter case it is known as *kamp*, and, though very fertile in years of drought, it is liable to become saturated, while the *rabi* crops are subject to rust.

Local varieties.

Several local varieties of the ordinary soils are recognised. Clay differs from place to place in weight, colour, cohesiveness and liability to split into fissures under the influence of the hot weather, though in every case it is very retentive of moisture, requires more tillage than any other kind, is too stiff to manipulate when baked by the sun, but at the same time imbibes the rain water very freely. The best is *matiar* proper, a bluish or blackish soil, which produces all crops except *bajra* and the autumn pulses; and though it demands much labour, water and manure, in the hands of Rains and Lodhs it is fully the equal of loam. The greasy and sticky clay is called *chiknot;* that found in low situations in a drainage line, where the crops are exposed to damage from floods, is known as *jhada* or *jhabar*, and can be much improved by an admixture of sand, frequent tillage and deep ploughing, so as to render it more porous; and the whitish heavy clay, which becomes pasty with rain and as hard as iron with heat, is distinguished as *khapat*. The last s of little value, producing only the inferior kinds of rice: it requires an abundant rainfall to be workable, and then retains

the moisture to such an extent that the water stagnates and the roots of the plant rot. Loam with a large admixture of clay is generally called *doras*, while the term *dumat* is applied to the light porous soil, which is the more common. The former is the best of all, producing very fine sugarcane, wheat and gram, and is found chiefly in the north on the high banks of the Deoha, and the east of Bisalpur on the edges of the clay tract. For settlement purposes *dumat* was divided into two classes, the superior kind containing less than 60 per cent. of sand and the inferior, called locally *milaoni* or *bhur milaoni*, a greater proportion. Another variety of a calcareous nature and a yellowish colour is known as *siwai*, and is readily distinguished by its greasy and smooth feel, its cohesiveness and lack of grittiness. This is fully the equal of first-class *dumat* with water and manure, but otherwise differs little from good *bhur*. Similarly *bhur* itself may be greatly improved by tillage, and is often treated by working in clay, silt or mud from river beds and tanks, or vegetable mould. In its natural state it is of little value, but with sufficient moisture it produces fair crops of the inferior staples in both harvests. The worst *bhur* occurs where the deposit is of little depth and the surface soil is apt to be swept away by the fierce May winds, leaving a barren substratum of indurated sand or clay which can only be cultivated after a long period of fallow.

Rivers.

The rivers of the district belong to several distinct systems. In the north a comparatively narrow strip is drained by the Sarda, of which the basin extends from the high bank called the Chauka Dhaha to the boundaries of Nepal and Kheri. West of this high bank, in the central cultivated portion of pargana Puranpur, are the sources of several streams which unite to form the Gumti. The valley of the latter river is bounded on the west by a fairly well-defined watershed running north and south, beyond which the drainage is effected by the Deoha and its numerous affluents. The area comprised in this system extends over nearly one-half of the district; but the western portion of pargana Jahanabad is separated from the rest by a water parting marked by the line of the Kailas canal, to the west of which the drainage passes into the tributary streams of the eastern Bahgul, an important feeder of the Ramganga. The great majority of

the streams are small in size, though of considerable value for irrigation purposes, and have their origin either in the swamps of the Naini Tal Tarai or else in depressions within the boundaries of this district. The Sarda and Deoha alone derive their sources from the hills of Kumaun, and only the former can lay claim to the title of a snowfed river.

Sarda. Up to the point where it leaves the hills, close to Tanakpur in the Almora district, the Sarda is known as the Kali, this being the name given to the largest of the contributory streams which go to form the river, though a large proportion of the volume is derived from the Sarju, western Ramganga, Gori and Dauli, which rise in different parts of the snowy range. Below Tanakpur the name of Sarda is generally employed to denote the river, but soon after leaving this district it is commonly designated the Chauka, retaining this appellation till it unites with the Kauriala to form the Ghagra. After debouching on the plains the Sarda for some distance forms the boundary between the British and Nepalese territories, flowing in a southerly or south-easterly direction, generally in one bed, with tolerably high and wooded banks. After a few miles, however, it parts with the characteristics of the hill streams; every mile rapids become rarer, the bed is less strewn with boulders and sandbanks are more numerous. Near Banbasa, in pargana Bilheri of the Tarai, the river separates into two streams which reunite about fourteen miles lower down, enclosing the island known as Chandni Chauk. Till within comparatively recent times the main stream passed along the western channel, but of late years there has been a constantly increasing tendency to utilize the eastern channel to the exclusion of the former, which now carries only a few inches of water during the hot weather. This western channel is nevertheless the boundary of Nepal as far as the junction, which occurs at the point where the Sarda enters Pilibhit in the extreme north of pargana Puranpur, one mile above Mundia-ghat. The latter is the ferry on the main road between Pilibhit and Nepal, which forms the principal line of traffic between the two territories. Thence the Sarda flows in a south-easterly direction through the district, taking a tortuous and constantly changing course as it traverses the lowlying area

in the east of Puranpur, and it finally leaves the district at the Dighia ferry, where it passes into Kheri. Below Mundia-ghat it has a low velocity except in times of flood and its bed is no longer stony, but consists at first of sand and afterwards of mud. There are no rapids, and the banks are so soft that the stream has no difficulty in smoothing down obstructions or carving out for itself fresh channels. The average minimum cold-weather discharge is little more than 5,300 cubic feet per second, but sometimes the Sarda swells to an enormous size, attaining a discharge of nearly 100,000 cubic feet per second: and on such occasions a considerable tract of country is submerged, more especially on the eastern bank. In heavy floods of this nature the Sarda is apt to change its course to a remarkable extent, and this accounts for the numerous abandoned channels and backwaters with which the face of the country is scored. In some cases they carry a continuous stream of water, at any rate during the rains, while elsewhere they are mere swamps, often of a semicircular shape, indicating courses which the river has for a time adopted and then abandoned. Few of these old channels have any definite name, but they are known generically as *sutias*, or else are called after the villages through which they pass.

Chauka.

The most important, however, is the Chauka, or Chuka, a perennial stream that follows the line of the old high bank and marks the most westerly course ever adopted by the Sarda, at any rate within historical times. The Chauka invariably keeps close to the Dhaha or flood bank on its right, while on its left or eastern side stretches the marshland of the Sarda valley. The stream forms a great obstacle to cross-country communication and, like the Sarda, is of no use for irrigation purposes. It has a course of some 25 miles in this district and rejoins the Sarda near Motia-ghat, where the main river approaches close to the cliff that marks the edge of the upland.

Ul.

Another tributary of the Sarda is the Ul, which takes its rise in the forests of Dhaka Chat, in the south-east of the Puranpur pargana. It is here a small and ill-defined stream, carrying very little water; but subsequently it attains considerable dimensions, at first forming the border between the

Shahjahanpur and Kheri districts, and then traversing the latter for nearly all its length. It seems probable that the Ul was once a channel of the Sarda, though at a very remote date, since in its upper reaches the stream flows at a much higher level than the larger river. The climate along its bank is extremely unhealthy, and the name is locally derived from the word *aul*, which here denotes malarial fever.

The central portion of Puranpur is drained by the Gumti and its affluents. These have all the characteristics of Tarai streams, rising in the swamps formed by the springs that emerge from the surface by syphonic influence after passing under the stony strata of the Bhabar. These springs form swamps in natural hollows, now filled to a considerable depth with a black spongy soil resembling peat; and the streams that issue therefrom are at first nothing more than a disconnected chain of morasses following the natural drainage lines of the country. The Gumti or Gomati itself rises near Mainakot but does not assume a definite channel for some miles, its course at first being marked by a mere string of *jhils*. It increases in volume towards the south of the pargana after being joined by the Gachai or Gonchai, which has its source near Gulab Tanda, and also by several minor watercourses. It eventually passes into Shahjahanpur and by this time has become a fairly well-defined stream, though the current is sluggish and the bed is almost dry in summer. The flow of water too is constantly interrupted by the numerous earthen dams that are thrown across the stream for the purpose of irrigating the rice fields. Two small tributaries of the Gumti traverse the country to the east of the road from Puranpur to Shahjahanpur, and are known as the Jhukna and Barua. These have a similar origin, the former rising near Anantpur and flowing southwards past Jatpura and Dharampur, while the latter starts between Puranpur and Sherpur, flowing close to Muzaffarnagar and joining the Jhukna just beyond the borders of the district. Gumti.

The next river to the Gumti on the west is the Khanaut, a somewhat larger stream of a very similar nature. Rising in the forest near Jamania, it flows southwards and after a short course receives the Halhia on its left bank, thence continuing Khanaut.

past Shahgarh to the north-eastern corner of pargana Bisalpur, separating it at first from Puranpur and afterwards from the Shahjahanpur district. In the upper portion of its course the river is little more than a series of reedy swamps; but lower down the banks become fairly defined and the bed assumes a sandy character. In the south-east of Bisalpur the banks, especially on the west, are remarkably high, forming a steep cliff which suggests the idea that at one time the river was of much greater dimensions than at present. It is still subject to violent floods and is seldom utilized for irrigation. After leaving this district the Khanaut traverses Shahjahanpur for a considerable distance, eventually falling into the Deoha at Rosa. The river receives a few tributaries on its western bank in this district, the chief being the Khawa, a small stream that traverses the forest in the north-east corner of Bisalpur. This Khawa is joined by a channel of the same name, though also known as the Katni or Kau, which connects it with the Maia. The channel is commonly believed to be of artificial origin, and local tradition attributes its construction to Raja Lalla, who lived at Deoria in the tenth century. In the extreme south of Bisalpur there is another small tributary called the Sakaria, which rises near Bamrauli and falls into the Khanaut in Shahjahanpur.

Mala.

The Mala has its source in a series of swamps on the northern borders of the district, close to the boundaries of the Pilibhit and Puranpur parganas. It traverses the belt of forest land which extends southwards through the centre of the district, and for a long distance the stream is nothing more than a connected chain of deep morasses choked with reeds. As far as Nachni-ghat, where it is crossed by the road from Pilibhit to Puranpur, the bed is seldom well defined, being a shallow depression of swampy ground, in places attaining a breadth of more than a mile. The sluggish character of the stream has been accentuated by the construction of numerous irrigation dams made by the Rohillas, to the great detriment of the climate and the surrounding country. A short distance below Nachni-ghat the Mala passes into Bisalpur and is thenceforward known as the Katna. Under this different name it entirely changes its character, becoming a narrow stream with a sandy bed, high banks and no *khadir*,

save for a few fields here and there liable to be spoilt by the constant floods. The Katna traverses the centre of the pargana, dividing it into two almost equal parts: for the last few miles it forms the district boundary, and then passes into Shahjahanpur to join the Deoha. The Mala is extensively used for irrigation in Bisalpur, the water being held up by means of temporary dams. These are regularly constructed at Mundia Semnagar in the extreme north and again between Paharganj and Dhakawala, a short distance south-east from the town of Bisalpur. Both dams supply a large tract of country, the latter being said to irrigate no fewer than 54 villages. In dry years many smaller enterprises of a similar nature are undertaken by the villagers at various parts along the stream.

Mala tributaries.

There are several tributaries of the Mala, though most of them possess little importance. The Kulai rises near Neoria Husainpur and flows in a very tortuous course along the outer edge of the forest, to join the main stream just above Nachni-ghat. It receives two affluents, both known as the Katna, one of which joins it on the east at Dhamela, while the junction with the other is at Gujraula, some two miles from Nachni-ghat. A more considerable stream is the Amerhi or Amri, which originates in three distinct watercourses in the south of pargana Pilibhit. These unite to the east of Barkhera, and the combined waters flow southwards, keeping parallel to the Bisalpur road, to join the Katna at Sikha, three miles north-east from the tahsil headquarters. The Amerhi is a perennial stream, with a clay bed and clearly defined banks. Like the Katna, it is extensively used for irrigation and is regularly dammed at Bhopatpur close to Barkhera. The Katna receives no affluents on its left bank in this district. In the south-east of Bisalpur there is a small stream known as the Khandni, which rises near Marauri, and flows for a considerable distance through the pargana, and then for several miles forms the boundary before passing into Shahjahanpur to join the Kaimua, another tributary of the Deoha. It contains but little water except during the rains, but has a marked influence on the country in its neighbourhood, the land being particularly dry and sandy along its banks.

Deoha.

The rivers next in order to the west are the Deoha and its immediate feeders. This stream has its source in the southern

slopes of the lower hills in Patti Chaugarh of the Naini Tal district. At first it is known as the Nandhaur, but after leaving the hills at Chorgallia it is called the Deoha, preserving this name in the Bhabar, Tarai and Pilibhit. After entering Shahjahanpur, however, it is generally known as the Garra and retains this appellation till it falls into the Ramganga in Hardoi. The Deoha enters this district in the extreme north, and forms the boundary between the Pilibhit and Jahanabad parganas, flowing southwards with a strong and rapid current. On leaving the Pilibhit tahsil it for some miles separates Bisalpur from the Bareilly district and then cuts into that pargana, maintaining the same direction and flowing close to the town of Bisalpur on the west. Below the ferry on the Bareilly road it bends southwards, and again forms the district boundary as far as the trijunction of Pilibhit, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. The river has a wide bed, in places more than a mile in breadth between the high banks; but the actual channel, which is constantly liable to change, is not more than three or four hundred feet wide. Occasionally the Deoha comes down in violent floods, and at such times it becomes a very broad and deep river with a discharge of some 26,000 cubic feet per second, although in summer the volume does not exceed 200 cubic feet. Save when the river is in flood, there is a considerable stretch of *khadir* on either side; but its value for agricultural purposes varies from year to year, since the silt deposited is far from uniform in character and the best land of one year may be converted by the annual inundation into the worst land of the next. When the rainfall is light these *khadirs*, also known as *kundris*, yield excellent crops at both harvests, though cultivation is necessarily precarious; there is a constant risk of damage to the *kharif*, while a delay in the advent of the floods defers the the spring sowings to the injury of the *rabi* crop. Where cultivation is not practicable the *khadir* produces large quantities of coarse grass, which has a considerable value for thatching and other purposes; but sometimes the land below the high banks is a mere stretch of barren sand, useless for anything except melon cultivation. In this district the river bed is too wide to be profitably dammed for irrigation purposes, and although a proposal was made in 1844 to construct an embankment across

the stream in the upper part of the course the failure of an experimental head-work caused the scheme to be abandoned. During the dry weather the Deoha is fordable in many places; but in the rains the passage has to be effected by ferries, and the river becomes navigable by boats of considerable dimensions as far up as Pilibhit.

Lohia. The river receives a number of tributaries during its course through the district. Of these on the left bank the first is the Lohia, which rises in pargana Bilheri of the Naini Tal Tarai and enters the extreme north of pargana Pilibhit at Bhaglania; after a course of a few miles it joins the river near Majhra, some 13 miles north of Pilibhit town. This stream flows in a sandy and a very tortuous bed and is of a perennial character, although its waters are far too scanty to be navigable. Even in the summer it can show a depth of two feet and a discharge sufficient to supply a small canal, although hitherto its irrigating powers have been neglected.

Khakra. The Khakra is a much larger stream, and has a course of considerable length through pargana Bilheri before entering the district to the north of Neoria Husainpur. In the upper part its volume is increased by the water of the Satnia, while further down it receives on its right bank the Lathia and other minor watercourses. Maintaining a south-westerly direction, it reaches the outskirts of Pilibhit, and there turns west to join the Deoha. The Khakra has a clay bed with soft alluvial banks, and like the Lohia it retains water in summer, though the volume is greatly reduced in dry seasons; the mean cold weather discharge is 30 cubic feet per second, the minimum being 22 and the maximum in time of flood 1,465 cubic feet. There are one or two other small affluents of the Deoha in pargana Pilibhit, the chief being the Sanda, which is called after the village of that name in which it rises, and has a course of some 12 miles before joining the river about five miles south of the district headquarters.

Rapatua. The Rapatua drains the narrow strip of country in pargana Bisalpur between the Deoha and the Katna. It originates in a swamp some ten miles to the north of Bisalpur, and from a small watercourse grows rapidly into a fair-sized river. It is extensively utilized for irrigation purposes, and is regularly

dammed just before leaving the district at Raseon Khanpur, above which point, for a distance of several miles, it has a deep unfordable stream.

Kailas. The first of the Deoha tributaries on the west or right bank is the Sundaria, an insignificant Tarai stream with a very short course in this district. The next is the upper Kailas, which joins the main river at Deoni, in pargana Jahanabad, just below the crossing on the road from Neoria Husainpur to Sitarganj. The Kailas formerly had its source in the Tarai, but was converted into a hill stream by the overflow of the Deoha, which burst into it near Chorgallia. It is chiefly of importance on account of the canal taken from it, of which a description will be given later, the head-work being situated in the village of Sabdarpur. Like the Deoha, the Kailas is subject to heavy floods and sometimes attains a discharge of 10,000 cubic feet per second as compared with the mean winter discharge of 100 cubic feet; but the latter figure depends greatly on the amount of water taken out for irrigation or thrown into the river for drainage purposes. Several other small streams join the Deoha on its right bank in pargana Jahanabad at Jagat, Nagaria and elsewhere: but in no case are these of any importance, nor have they even distinctive names.

Absara. The remaining rivers belong to a different system, being tributaries of the Bahgul. The first is the Absara, also called the Apsara, Absaria or Apsareha. It rises in the Tarai and enters Jahanabad near the village of Balpur; then, traversing that pargana from north to south, it passes into Nawabganj, and there joins the Pangaili below Mundia Chaudhri, the combined waters being thenceforward known as the lower Kailas. There is a very slightly-marked watershed between this stream and the Kailas in its upper reaches, but lower down the banks are well-defined and consist, like the bed, of stiff clay. The channel is much choked with weeds and the river is not navigable, but it is extensively used for irrigation purposes, no fewer than seven dams being maintained in this district. Two of these, at Pauta and Adhkata, are Government works, the former having a masonry regulator; while the others are kept up by the *zamindars* at Bhauna, Husain Nagla, Saigawan Nagaria, Baratbojh and Jahanabad.

The last river is the Pangaili, which is practically a tributary of the Absara. It rises in a *jhil* near Bhagera in the north of pargana Jahanabad and thence passes southwards into Nawabganj. It is a small but perennial stream fed by numerous springs in its bed, which is of clay and sand. The channel is well-defined and there is seldom any overflow from other streams, so that in ordinary seasons the Pangaili acts as a very efficient drainage line. It is utilized for irrigation, but to no great extent, since it is seldom dammed and the water is usually taken direct from the stream by lift. The mean discharge varies from 10 to 50 cubic feet per second, but the volume depends chiefly on the amount taken from the lower Kailas by the Irrigation department. Pangaili.

These rivers constitute the drainage system of the district, and they do their work adequately, at all events so far as the upland tracts are concerned. Defective drainage, admitting no possibility of improvement, must of necessity exist in the low-lying *khadirs* of the streams, and especially in the case of the Sarda : it is also unavoidable in the Tarai tracts, where the subsoil water makes its way to the surface by percolation. Apart from these there are no instances of insufficient drainage, except in the case of the Mala swamps and along the upper reaches of the Khanaut, where the saturation of the adjoining villages is generally attributed to the unscientific construction of dams for irrigation purposes by the Rohillas. Probably something could be done to mend matters in these parts, though it is doubtful whether the great expense that would be involved would repay the advantages to be derived therefrom ; to secure the full benefit of the works it would be necessary to clear the forests that exist, and it would certainly be long before the climate had sufficiently improved to render the country fit for profitable and stable cultivation. Drainage.

On the other hand the large number of minor swamps and depressions bear witness to local defects in the drainage system, though in few cases are these of any great extent, while at the same time they are of considerable economic value as reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation. Taking the average of the returns for the five years ending in 1907, the total area under water Lakes and *jhils*.

amounts to 34,459 acres, or 4·48 per cent. of the entire district; and though this includes the rivers and streams, a very considerable amount is taken up by swamps and depressions in which the surface drainage collects, and which possess no adequate outlet. The proportion varies from 5·23 in pargana Jahanabad to 4·64 in Pilibhit, 4·62 in Puranpur and 3·81 per cent. in Bisalpur. There are no large open sheets of water that can properly be described as lakes, but small lagoons, *jhils* and tanks are fairly common in most parts of the district. Of the same nature are the numerous discarded channels called *dabris*, along the course of the Khakra and Deoha in the Pilibhit tahsil. These *jhils* and *talabs* are in most cases well stocked with *rohu* and other species of fish, and on all of them waterfowl abound during the cold season. They produce a kind of wild rice called *pasahi*, the *singhara* or waternut, and occasionally the *bhasinda* or edible lotus. In most cases they have their own names as distinct from those of the villages in which they are situated, and the more important will be mentioned in the accounts of the various parganas.

Reserved forests.

The bulk of the forest land, and indeed all the more valuable portion, is reserved by the Government and is administered under the Forest department. The area thus treated is 95,543 acres, or 149·29 square miles in extent, and is confined to the parganas of Pilibhit and Puranpur. Roughly speaking, the forest consists of two long and narrow strips uniting in the north, one extending in a southerly direction on either side of the Mala as far as the northern boundary of Bisalpur, while the other stretches along the right bank of the Chauka to its junction with the Sarda, and thence continues along the latter stream to the borders of Shahjahanpur and Kheri. The history of forest administration in the two parganas has been very dissimilar. Those in Pilibhit have all along remained at the entire disposal of Government, and the surrounding tenantry have had to pay for all the produce taken from them. In Puranpur, on the other hand, the forests were regarded as a hindrance to the extension of cultivation and every effort was made to reduce the area. The villagers were allowed to remove all produce free of charge, and in 1844 the forests were divided into 22 allotments of three

or four thousand acres each, and these allotments were offered under the usual terms of the waste land rules. In 1853 ten of them were made over to grantees under condition of clearing and cultivating a certain proportion of the area within a fixed time, while the remainder continued as before under the management of the district officer, subject to the control of the conservator of forests in the central circle. In 1877 the grants were, with three exceptions, resumed as the conditions had not been fulfilled, and the forests were transferred to the Oudh circle and placed in charge of a divisional forest officer; and the whole area, save for a few cultivated villages, was demarcated and notified as reserved forest in 1879.* Since that date a few changes have occurred in the area, but in no case of any importance: 110 acres were given up on account of the railway in 1891 and 192 acres were disforested in 1896, having been included by mistake in the original notification. On the other hand an addition of 391 acres in the village of Baibaha was acquired at a public auction in 1893, though two years later this was exchanged for 401 acres lying in the same village and in Nagphan.† The boundary was at first demarcated by means of a ditch, or else by roads, but in 1893 it was defined anew by means of serially-numbered stone pillars.

Physically the forest may be divided into two parts, the one comprising the high alluvial land which extends westwards from the old flood bank of the Chauka, while the rest includes the unstable or low alluvium between this bank and the Chauka river. The latter area must at one time have formed the bed of the Sarda, and now consists of tracts of grass jungle intersected with the *jhils* and morasses that mark abandoned channels of the stream; and during the rains the whole of this portion remains under water, with the exception of a few more elevated plots of ground. The length of this strip is about 20 miles, but its width varies from a few chains to a quarter of a mile, while sometimes the river runs at the very foot of the Chauka Dhaha or high bank which separates the swamps from the high alluvium. This Chauka Dhaha is well-defined throughout and, as already mentioned, has rugged and precipitous banks of considerable height running more or less parallel to the

Configuration.

* Notifications Nos. 193 and 724 of the 28th February and the 23rd July 1879.

† Notification No. 378F/480—AII of the 6th May 1893.

present course of the stream. From the crest the ground slopes gradually inland towards the south till it eventually merges in the level country of the plains. The forest belt assumes the form of a horseshoe, including an expanse of cultivation from ten to sixteen miles wide. On the east it extends inland from the high bank of the Chauka and Sarda, till the latter river leaves the district; while the western curve stretches along both sides of the Mala swamp for a distance of some 20 miles. The forest varies in width from one to six miles, the average being about four miles. The level surface is broken by the Katna and Mala, which drain the western portions, while the surplus waters of the north and east pass into the swamps which form the source of the Khanaut and Gumti rivers. There are no other streams of importance, but the whole area is traversed by a succession of open glades, locally called *chandars,* which are covered with stunted *sal* scrub mixed with a scanty crop of various grasses, and occupy extensive strips of high and low lands characterised by a poor and sandy soil. Since in almost all cases they run parallel to the river, it seems probable that they occupy the sites of former channels, of which portions by the accident of irregular water action contain a fairly rich soil now covered with tree growth, while elsewhere on the deposit of nearly pure sand there is nothing but scrub and grass. The soil in the upland forests ranges from mere sand to a rich loam with a strong admixture of clay: in the low alluvium is generally a fine silt, deposited in a thin layer over coarse river sand. Water is everywhere near the surface, the depth of the spring level never exceeding 30 feet, and that only in the dry weather, while in most cases it is very much less.

Stock. In the tree-covered portion of the forests about two-thirds of the growth consist of *sal,* but the timber is in most cases inferior owing principally to neglect in the past. The best trees are to be found in the north, where their distance from the village lands has proved a more or less efficient protection; but even there timber of large girth is rare, the crop being principally poles and saplings. In the more accessible portions the unrestricted fellings that took place before the forests were reserved have left nothing but saplings interspersed with a few large trees of defective and irregular growth which have frequently been

pollarded. In the *chandars* and the outskirts of the forest the *sal* trees are mere stunted and bushy scrub, the result of constant ill-treatment and adverse natural causes. Of the remaining species the most important is the *asna, asaina* or *sain (Terminalia tomentosa)*, which occurs in low moist situations with a clay soil, and is almost wholly confined to the east of Puranpur. The remaining trees vary with the locality. In damp spots and along watercourses the most common are the *haldu (Adina cordifolia), kaim (Stephegyne parvifolia), jaman, neora* and *bilsa*, though the ground is often occupied by a dense growth of inferior varieties possessing no economic value. On the dry soils are found the *tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon), dhauri* or *asid (Lagerstrœmia parviflora)* and some others of less importance. Reproduction is generally poor: and this constitutes one of the chief disadvantages of the Pilibhit forest. The fact has been ascribed to the height of the water level, but is more probably due to the constant influence of frost and fire, though the comparatively small depth of the surface soil is in most cases a determining factor. The growth is further restricted by the number of climbers, which necessitates constant attention on the part of the forest staff. The minor produce consists chiefly of grasses of various descriptions, the most valuable of which is *baib*, though this is found in abundance only in the western half of the division.

Rights.

The reservation of the forest did not affect the rights that had been acquired in the past; and as their uncontrolled exercise threatened the very existence of the forest, especially in Puranpur, a regular settlement was undertaken in 1882, though the operations were not concluded till four years later. It was recorded that 44 villages in pargana Pilibhit had rights to grazing, timber and minor produce, to be supplied at current rates, and consequently an area of 8,865 acres was set aside to meet these requirements. In the case of Puranpur no fewer than 270 villages were declared to have acquired rights to free grazing and forest produce for agricultural and domestic requirements only, and two-thirds of the entire area were set aside for the purpose. This portion was subdivided into 24 compartments, known as restricted and unrestricted, the former being closed to felling and grazing

for the greater part of the year. Subsequently the rights were further defined, the 44 villages of Pilibhit being allowed to graze 7,108 head of cattle in the open area and to receive annually 2,466 maunds of timber, and grass amounting to 2,776 cartloads. The Puranpur villages are entitled to graze 44,230 head of cattle free of charge and to receive, without payment, an undefined amount of timber, fuel and grass for their own requirements.

Management. The existence of these rights imposes a heavy burden on the forests, and also renders the task of management very difficult. Before reservation the work was in the hands of the district officers, who collected the grazing and other dues, while the exploitation of the forests was leased to contractors. On the transfer of the area to the Forest department the same system was continued for some years, but was gradually abandoned for one of permits, by which passes were given to right-holders and purchasers, in the latter case on payment before removal of the produce. In 1880 three blocks in Pilibhit, with an area of 25,870 acres, were closed and brought under fire protection, and similar measures were extended to the Mainakot and Dhanara-ghat reserved blocks, aggregating 19,045 acres in Puranpur, in 1881 and 1886 respectively. In these areas the only produce allowed to be removed was dry timber and fuel, minor produce being either farmed or collected departmentally. Subsequently improvement fellings were started in the north: but the undertaking met with varying success, owing to the instability of the market. In this area too climber-cutting was begun, while other improvements consisted in the construction of roads, wells, rest-houses and quarters for the staff, as well as the extension of fire protection to all the forest save the unrestricted blocks, which were burnt annually under departmental supervision. The present system of management follows the lines of a working plan drawn up in 1896. The area was divided into four working circles, of which the first or closed reserves comprise 45,316 acres of high land along the Mala and Chauka Dhaha with the best crop; the second or open reserves lying in Pilibhit aggregate 8,865 acres where, though the growth is good, grazing has to be permitted; the third or restricted reserves in Puranpur are 19,630 acres in extent; and the unrestricted reserves

consist of the remaining area in Puranpur, in which the villagers have full rights. Under the terms of the settlement the last two circles change places every sixteen years, though the period of partial rest is far too short to admit of a recovery, to say nothing of any improvement of the stock. The latter is indeed only possible in the first circle, where improvement fellings have been prescribed for a period of fifteen years. Elsewhere nothing can be done beyond exercising some selection in the removal of timber and enforcing fire protection as far as possible. For administrative purposes the forests form a division, usually in the charge of an assistant conservator, with headquarters at Bareilly. The circle includes not only the Pilibhit and Dhanara-ghat ranges, but also part of the Bilheri forest in the Naini Tal Tarai, this being a separate range. The forests are traversed by a network of roads along the fire lines which separate the various blocks. There are rest-houses at Mahof and Bargad in pargana Pilibhit, and at Chuka, Mustafabad, Barahi, Nawadia and Haripur in Puranpur.

Owing to the disadvantages from which the forests suffer, it is but natural that the income derived therefrom should be small. Large timber is not available, and the sale of fuel and small timber is hampered by the competition of owners of private forests in the district, which can supply unprivileged villages at cheap rates and also derive much benefit from their proximity to the railway. The object, however, has hitherto been not so much an increase of revenue as the improvement of the existing crop, which should at any rate in certain parts become valuable with careful conservation. Before the forests were reserved the average income of the last five years was Rs. 6,104 annually, derived chiefly from grazing dues, duties on grass, firewood, charcoal and the like; while the average expenditure was Rs. 3,050, the greater part of this being devoted to the construction of roads. From 1891 to 1895 the average revenue was Rs. 7,542, but the expenditure was no less than Rs. 19,020 annually. This showed a large deficit, but it should be remembered that during the same period the estimated value of the produce removed by right-holders in pargana Puranpur was over Rs. 31,000 per annum. During the next five years Revenue.

ending in 1901 the receipts dropped to an average of Rs. 3,189, while the expenditure was Rs. 23,873, the deficit being considerably larger than before. From 1902 to 1907 there was a distinct improvement, though the forests are still worked at a loss. The annual revenue rose to an average of Rs. 15,527, while the expenditure on account of administration and other heads averaged Rs. 32,427.

Private forests.

The private forests in this district comprise the three jungle grants that were not resumed, as well as a large area that was never demarcated. The former include grant No. 1, assigned to Messrs. Carew & Co. of Rosa; grant No. 8, known as Mustafabad, in the north of Puranpur; and No. 21, called Dhaka Chat, in the south of that pargana. The total area of *zamindari* forest is 69,305 acres, of which 40,908 acres lie in pargana Puranpur, 426 acres in Pilibhit, nine in Jahanabad and the remaining 27,962 acres in Bisalpur. The last occupies the north-eastern corner of the pargana, between the Katna and Khanaut, and is a continuation of the forest belt stretching along the Mala. Very little of this forest, which is owned by the *zamindars* of Deoria, has been reclaimed, as in its existing state it constitutes a property of considerable value. There is also a fair amount of *dhak* jungle in Bisalpur, especially in the south-east and the south-west of the tahsil. The owners of the Pilibhit forests are the *zamindars* of Basantapur, Nagphan, Rasuia, Baibaha and Mahof; and in Puranpur the jungle land is principally held by the owners of Sherpur, Madho Tanda, Jatpura and Ghungchai. A large income is derived from these forests on account of grazing, timber, fuel for the railway and coarse grasses, the last being carefully preserved and sold at good prices. There are also extensive patches of grass in the uncultivated parts of the low lands along the Deoha and Khakra. These are generally leased to dealers and traders, who have it cut and transported to Pilibhit and other towns; the amount of the lease depends upon the proximity of the market.

Groves.

As is invariably the case in districts which possess a large amount of natural forest, the area occupied by artificial groves is small. The present average is 12,386 acres, or 1·61 per cent. of the whole district excluding the forests; and of this 6,395 acres,

representing 2·75 per cent. of that pargana, lie in Bisalpur, which is the furthest removed from the forest tract. In Puranpur the proportion is only ·76 per cent., while in the headquarters tahsil it is 1·45 in Jahanabad and 1·68 per cent. in the Pilibhit pargana. On the other hand there has been a decided decline in the area of grove land during the past half-century. The Pathans were devoted to their groves, and planted an enormous number of trees in their territories; but these have in most cases died without being replaced, although with the Hindus there is still some sentimental attachment to groves and it is deemed improper to fell trees without planting others in their stead. Nevertheless it is almost certain that if grove lands had not been exempted from assessment the loss would have been greater than has been the case; for in numerous instances, owing to the demand for fuel on the part of the railway, the desire to secure the maximum area of cultivation, and various other causes, the *zamindars* have not hesitated to sacrifice their groves. The decrease may be illustrated by the fact that in 1868 Bisalpur had a grove area of 7,795 acres, and the rest of the district contained 6,727 acres, involving a decline of 2,136 acres in forty years. The proportion is still fairly high in Bisalpur, while the Pilibhit tahsil may be described as moderately well wooded. The trees are principally mangoes, from the fruit of which a considerable income is derived, the owners usually farming the produce to persons residing in or near the towns. Other varieties are sometimes planted, especially the *jaman (Eugenia jambolana)*, which is valued for its fruit, and timber trees such as the *gular* and *shisham*. Orchards of fruit trees, principally guavas, oranges, limes and citrons, are maintained by many of the well-to-do *zamindars*, especially in the vicinity of Pilibhit. The groves are often surrounded by lofty hedges of bamboos, which thrive extremely well in the Bisalpur tahsil, the finest plantations being at Bisalpur itself, Deoria and Marauri. The other trees, which are to be seen scattered over the face of the country, belong mainly to the species already mentioned and to the various kinds of fig, such as the *bargad*, *pipal* and *pakar*.

Mineral products.

The geology of the district exposes nothing beyond the ordinary Gangetic alluvium, and consequently the mineral

products are very few. For practical purposes they are confined to *kankar* and brick-earth, for though the saline efflorescences known as *reh* are be found in a few places they do not occur in sufficient quantity to be of any economic value. Even *kankar* is scarce, owing chiefly to the shallow depth of the subsoil in the northern parganas. On the Absara near Jahanabad the thickness of the alluvial deposit is little more than 16 feet, at which depth boulders are encountered; while on the Pangaili near Nawabganj, in Bareilly, they are found at 20 feet, the intervening strata being either clay or sand of various descriptions, such as the ordinary white, or blue or a coarse-grained red variety. In the Bisalpur tahsil some *kankar* of a fair quality is obtainable from the quarry at Chhura, on the Bareilly road, though this is almost exhausted: the cost averages about Rs. 7 per hundred cubic feet, exclusive of carriage, for which the usual charge is eight annas per mile. The absence of *kankar* largely accounts for the paucity of metalled roads, since road metal has to be imported from Rithaura in the Bareilly district, at a cost of Rs. 13 per hundred cubic feet landed at Pilibhit. A few pits of soft and inferior *kankar* exist near the Pangaili in pargana Jahanabad, and at Rampura and elsewhere in Pilibhit. Such *kankar* can only be utilized for lime-burning, and the lime produced fetches from Rs. 22 to Rs. 25 per hundred cubic feet. Clay suitable for brickmaking is obtainable in most localities, but bricks are only made in the vicinity of the towns, and there is but a small constant demand. Those of the small country pattern cost two or three rupees per thousand, while sand-moulded bricks of the European type cost Rs. 9 for the same quantity at Pilibhit.

Building materials.

Other building materials are comparatively unimportant: the vast majority of the houses are built of mud or, as is the case in the forest tracts, of wattle or grass. The requisite timber can be obtained locally, either free or at a nominal cost, owing to the extensive rights that have been granted in the forests and to the ability of the *zamindars* to sell at very cheap rates. Consequently it is common to find *sal* timber employed in the dwellings of even the poorest classes; and it is only in the tracts more or less remote from the forests that the inferior kinds of wood are in ordinary use. Stone is seldom to be seen, except in temples or

the more important public buildings: it has to be imported from Agra, and costs Rs. 3 per cubic foot; while Rewari slates, in slabs two feet square, are obtainable at the rate of about Rs. 17 per hundred cubic feet. The roofs of common houses are generally of thatch or else of small country tiles, supported on rough-hewn rafters; but heavy *sal* beams have to be brought from the forests of Nepal, and large tiles of the flat type are imported from Bareilly or more distant places.

With its large areas of forest, swamp and jungle the district possesses a greater variety of species in its fauna than any other part of Rohilkhand. Their numbers, however, have been greatly reduced of late years with the extension of cultivation and the reclamation of waste, and Pilibhit is no longer the happy hunting-ground that it was in old days. In the wilder parts of Puranpur, such as the Mala swamp and the banks of the Sarda and Chauka, the tiger and leopard may still perhaps be reckoned habitual residents; but elsewhere they are mere tourists, limiting their rambles to the banks of streams in a few of the northern villages, or occasionally visiting the stunted woodlands of Bisalpur. Leopards too are sometimes found in the high grass jungles that fringe the Deoha in the north of Pilibhit; but their depredations are comparatively small, and in the eyes of the cultivator the occasional loss of a bullock is forgiven in consideration of the services rendered against other four-footed enemies of husbandry. The latter render agriculture precarious not only in the forest villages, but for a mile or two beyond the jungle's limit. Wild pig are extraordinarily numerous, and the damage done by them is immense. The rest may be attributed to deer of various kinds, such as the *chital* or spotted deer and the *parha* or hog deer, or to the antelopes, the *nilgai* and blackbuck, which are far more common. The *sambhar* and *kakar* are here almost unknown, but the *gond* or swamp-deer *(Rucervus duvaucellii)* is still found, though in sadly diminished numbers, in the north and east of Puranpur. Other animals include hares, foxes, jackals, wolves, wild dogs and porcupines. The wild elephant rarely visits the forests of Pilibhit, and the district lies outside the range of *kheddah* operations. Wolves are numerous but, like the jackal, are rarely molested, in spite of the reward set

Fauna.

on their heads, since they are regarded as the hounds of Kali, and it is considered extremely unlucky to kill a wolf. The loss of life caused by wild animals is somewhat heavy, the annual average for the five years ending in 1901 being 82, though this includes deaths resulting from snake-bite. Snakes are more than usually numerous, but no reward is given for their destruction: some years ago the experiment was tried of giving a monetary reward for every snake killed, but was discontinued owing to the suspicion that snakes were being bred for profit. The loss in cattle is not ascertainable, since in many instances, especially in the case of the pastures along the Sarda and Chauka, the disappearance of animals is not reported. The usual rewards are given for the destruction of wild animals, and in the five years mentioned above the total amount disbursed under this head was Rs. 631 on account of 34 tigers, five cubs, 33 leopards, 62 wolves and cubs and seven hyænas. The red dog, the worst of all pests, is unfortunately brought to book but seldom.

Birds.

Few of the birds found in other parts of the plains are wanting in Pilibhit, while many species occur which are not common beyond the forest belt. Among the numerous gamebirds some are residents and others migrants. The former include peafowl, jungle-fowl, the black and grey partridges, florican and sandgrouse; while among the latter are snipe and quail. Wild-fowl abound along the Deoha, and in the many swamps and *jhils* geese, duck of every variety, teal, widgeon, pochards and sheldrake are to be found, to say nothing of cranes, ibis and many others of less value in the eyes of the sportsman.

Fish.

The larger rivers and the tanks abound with fish, which are highly appreciated as an article of food by almost all classes of the population. The species are identical with those found throughout the east of Rohilkhand and the plains generally, the commonest being the *rohu, saul* and others of the carp tribe. In the Sarda the *mahsir* is to be found in some abundance, but it does not occur in those streams which have their origin in the plains. The chief fisheries are those on the Deoha and in the *dabris* or creeks along its course. Fish are caught principally by nets and wicker traps of various sizes and descriptions, while the rod and line are also employed. The fishing castes are

principally Kahars, Mallahs and Musalmans of the lower grades: the number of professional fishermen is small, but many agriculturists betake themselves to fishing as occasion offers. The returns of the last census, however, showed that, including dependants, there were 1,003 fishermen and 1,124 fish-dealers in the district, the total being relatively large, as indeed is the case throughout the Bareilly division.

The cattle bred in the district are of a superior type to those found in the parts of Rohilkhand to the south and south-west, owing no doubt to the manifest advantage enjoyed by Pilibhit in the matter of pasturage and grazing-grounds. There are no special breeds, though the animals closely approximate in their main characteristics to the Parehar, Bhur and Majhra Singahi strains of Kheri. Under the prevailing system, whereby the cattle are taken in droves to the forest pastures, no regular selection is possible; but as a rule the bullocks are somewhat small, of symmetrical shape, good paces and great powers of endurance. They are admirably suited for draught purposes, and when yoked to the light country carts cover the ground at a very respectable pace. Few cattle are imported, except in the Bisalpur tahsil, where less favourable conditions prevail. On the other hand dealers come in some numbers from eastern Oudh and Gorakhpur to buy cattle: they are known as Hadias, and during the cold weather they make extensive purchases, collecting their animals in temporary sheds. An attempt was once made in Bisalpur to improve the local strain by the introduction of Hansi bulls, but these proved too big for the small country cows, and the experiment failed. The climate was found to disagree with animals from the dry tracts of the Punjab, and the people viewed the innovation with suspicion. Pilibhit being a breeding district there is no lack of cattle for agricultural operations. The first regular enumeration of animals was made in 1899, and it was then ascertained that there were 114,983 bulls and bullocks and 32,013 male buffaloes, giving an average of 2·47 per plough, which was well above the provincial average, and a plough duty of 7·17 acres of cultivation, this being a distinctly low figure. The last census took place five years later in 1904, and then the number of bulls and bullocks was 125,117 and of male buffaloes

Cattle.

40,242, the latter being remarkably numerous, as Shahjahanpur alone, with a much larger area, showed a higher total among all the districts of the province. This gave an average of 2·51 per plough, showing a larger margin than before, while the duty had dropped to 6·4 acres per plough, according to the returns of that year. The census statistics also showed 88,545 cows, 17,160 cow-buffaloes and 92,086 young stock, a large increase having occurred in each instance since the former enumeration. The number of cows is somewhat remarkable and bears witness to the importance of the *ghi* industry, as great quantities of this article are exported to Bareilly and Lucknow. The cows and calves depend solely on grazing; but the bullocks from Chait to Sawan are given five *sers* of *bhusa* or chopped straw daily, with a little *khali* or oilcake. In the rains grass is obtainable in abundance, and nothing extra beyond salt is given; but in the winter *chari* and rice-straw provide sufficient fodder, and these are followed by the green leaves of sugarcane and, later, by the stuff weeded from the fields. In the *khadir* lands a kind of clover called *chaupatta*, or quatrefoil, grows in abundance and is of great value: it is found chiefly in the wheat fields. Another useful weed is *akra (Vicia sativa)*, which is carefully gathered and given to the animals. The spare cattle are sent to the jungles beyond the Sarda after the rains, and there they remain till the close of the hot weather following. The *narhas* or herdsmen in charge are usually paid a *kachcha* maund of grain for each buffalo and 15 *sers* for each cow per season. The value of cattle has greatly increased of late, owing partly to the ravages of disease and partly to the stronger demand resulting from the spread of cultivation. Between 1860 and 1875 the price of bullocks is said to have doubled, being in the latter year from Rs. 18 to Rs. 22 per pair, while at present the amount ranges from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30 for a yoke of average quality. Buffaloes have gone up in price even more, as in 1875 a pair cost from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18, whereas now they vary from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50; higher figures obtain for draught animals of a superior description. A good bullock will last eleven or twelve years, and a buffalo about two years less.

Sheep and goats.

Pilibhit is not a great sheep-breeding district, and in 1904 the total number of sheep was but 13,612, or much smaller than in

any other part of the United Provinces. Goats are more common, numbering 112,147, though this is a low figure as compared with the returns in Oudh and the eastern districts. They are kept for food, for milk and for their hair, which is manufactured into rough country blankets. Goats are excluded from the forests, and this probably accounts for their relative scarcity: but at the same time the loss of manure is a factor of considerable importance to the agriculture of the district.

Other animals.

The climate is unsuited to horse-breeding, and little has ever been attempted. There are no Government stallions in the district and the animals reared are, with few exceptions, the wretched ponies employed for transport by Banjaras. The total in 1904 was 6,988 horses and ponies, and this is largely exceeded in all the adjoining districts. Donkeys and mules are extremely scarce and of a very inferior description. Camels too are almost unknown, except perhaps in the Bisalpur tahsil. Transport is effected by carts, which are particularly numerous in the case of both the ordinary country wagon seen in all parts, and the light two-wheeled cart, so common in Rohilkhand, which is reserved mainly for passenger traffic. Elephants are fairly numerous, being kept by most of the larger *zamindars*, to whom they are almost indispensable for journeys across country during the rains.

Cattle disease.

Disease among cattle is endemic in the district and at times its ravages are very serious, though bad outbreaks of rinderpest, the chief cause of mortality, have of late years been less frequent than was formerly the case. The returns are useless, owing to the defective system of reporting, but generally it may be said that rinderpest is always present in a greater or lesser degree. Foot-and-mouth disease is very common but comparatively seldom fatal; anthrax is sporadic but the most deadly of all; and in the lowlying pastures hæmorrhagic septicæmia and blackquarter frequently occur, in most instances resulting in the death of the animal attacked. A veterinary assistant is employed by the district board, but as yet little has been achieved in the matter of inoculation. This is due to the ignorance and apathy of the people, since every means for the prevention or extirpation of disease is put at their disposal, the more so since the establishment

of the bacteriological laboratory at Muktesar in Naini Tal, which is within easy reach of the district. On the report of an outbreak of rinderpest telegraphic information is sent to Muktesar; and the assistance thence obtained has often checked the spread of an epidemic, although full co-operation on the part of the owners is necessary to obtain really satisfactory results.

Climate. The climate of Pilibhit exhibits considerable variations in different parts of the district. While in the north and east it approximates to that of the Tarai, in the Bisalpur tahsil it differs but little in character from that of the adjoining parts of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. The general features are those common to the submontane belt and are characterised by dampness and moderate heat in the summer, together with a partial immunity from the hot westerly winds which here blow but rarely after sunset and are never prolonged through the night. The heat is not excessive and the maximum temperature is low in comparison with the records obtained in Lucknow and the southern districts; while relief is frequently afforded, especially in the north of the area, by the storms which sweep down from the hills. The cold weather begins early, generally about the second week in October, and from the beginning of November to the end of March the weather is unsurpassable, with clear bright days and a remarkbly low temperature from sunset to 10 A.M., at any rate till the first or second week in February. In normal seasons heavy rain falls about Christmas, and again at the end of January, while mists or fogs often come on during the night, sometimes lasting as late as noon: these are considered injurious to the crops, being apt to produce rust. Towards the middle of April the west winds begin to blow, and these last with frequent intermissions of easterly breezes until early in June. They are then displaced by winds from the south, the clouds collecting gradually and violent storms occurring till the advent of the regular rains. The latter are brought almost exclusively by the south-east monsoon, the Bombay current having but little effect here and, owing to the line of the hills, the winds during the rains blow almost directly from the east. The climate during the rains is very different from that experienced at other seasons, being excessively damp, close and unhealthy. On the first downpour

the temperature falls, but the weather soon becomes oppressively hot and the diurnal range is small. After the beginning of September the climate is especially feverish and continues unpleasant till the establishment of cold weather conditions. These characteristics are intensified in the forest and Tarai tracts, while elsewhere the climate may perhaps be considered good for the latitude and elevation. The parts beyond the Mala, however, are justly dreaded by the inhabitants of the rest of the district, for fever is endemic on either bank of the Sarda. East of that stream the fields are completely deserted when once the rice is sown and are only revisited when the crop is ripe; while to the west much of the cultivation is carried on by non-resident tenants. Similarly in the north there is much fever, population is sparse and cultivators are obtained with difficulty. The town of Pilibhit itself has a bad reputation, and Jahanabad is considered equally insalubrious; but it cannot be doubted that much improvement has resulted from the extension of tillage, and it is probable that the effect is already to be seen in a higher temperature and reduced rainfall, with a growing tendency to approach the conditions prevailing in the open plains to the south.

Rainfall.

The only meteorological observations taken in the district are the records of rainfall, which are registered at each tahsil headquarters and at Amaria. Annual statistics are extant for Pilibhit town and Bisalpur from 1864 onwards, while those of Puranpur date from 1875, of Amaria from 1879 and of Pilibhit cutcherry from 1881. These serve to give a fair general average for the district, though it is doubtful as to how far the figures can be considered reliable owing to the extraordinary variations in the annual totals between Pilibhit town and the cutcherry, especially in earlier years, the difference on two separate occasions actually exceeding eleven inches. With this reservation the average annual rainfall of the district is 49·52 inches. The amount appears to vary with the latitude, for Amaria comes first with 54·54, followed by Pilibhit with 52·22, Puranpur with 49·9 and Bisalpur with only 43·59 inches. These differences, it would seem, depend on the proximity of the hills and the consequent greater susceptibility to storms, while the influence of the forests is more strongly felt. It is probable that the fall in the Sarda

valley, especially towards the north-east, is larger than elsewhere, but no records exist for this portion of the district. As a rule, too, the amount of precipitation during the cold weather is a good deal higher in the north than in Bisalpur, and this in some measure accounts for the difference. The annual variations are very extensive. In the 43 years that have elapsed since 1864 there have been eight occasions on which the average has been exceeded to the amount of 25 per cent. or more, and in an equal number of years there has been a defect of similar extent. Among the abnormally wet years the most remarkable have been 1879 with a fall of 73·2 inches, varying from 78·1 at Puranpur and 77·6 at Pilibhit to 67 at Bisalpur ; 1885 with an average of 72·2 inches, the highest being 85·8 at Pilibhit town and the lowest 64·2 at Bisalpur ; and 1894, a year of general floods, with 71·76 inches, Pilibhit again leading with 82·67, followed by Puranpur with 71·78 and Bisalpur with 71·39. The general average in this last instance would have been much higher but for the low figure of 57·9 inches registered at Amaria. Other wet seasons were those of 1867, 1874, 1889, 1893 and 1897, in each of which the total exceeded 65 inches. On the other hand the lowest amounts known are 27·3 inches in 1866, when the fall at Bisalpur was only 21·3 inches; 29·6 in 1877, when there was widespread famine, especially in Bisalpur, which received no more than 18·2 inches; and 26·24 in 1905, when the distribution in a great degree made up for the deficiency. Other dry years were 1868, 1873, 1876, 1883 and 1895, but on no occasion was any great distress experienced. At all times the rainfall is considerably heavier than in the districts immediately to the south, and this is a factor of the highest importance in determining the nature of the agriculture. Like all rice-producing districts, Pilibhit requires a great deal of rain and a well-sustained monsoon current: a premature cessation of the rains is the contingency most to be deprecated, since it involves the loss of the valuable transplanted rice, which requires water till within a short time of harvest.

Health.

The general health of the district is illustrated by the mortuary statistics, the returns from 1891 onwards being given in the appendix.* The registration of deaths began about 1860;

* Appendix, table III.

but the system at first employed was very defective and little reliance can be placed on any figures prior to 1872, when new methods were introduced. Those for this district date only from its formation, so that it is impossible to institute a comparison of existing conditions with those prevailing before 1880. From the figures available it does not appear that the district is especially unhealthy. Between 1881 and 1890 the average annual death-rate was 36·4 per mille, which compares favourably with the corresponding returns for the Naini Tal district and is little higher than those of Kheri and Bahraich to the east. The rest of Rohilkhand is decidedly healthy, so that in relation to the division as a whole Pilibhit has of necessity a bad reputation. In the open country the rate is far lower, and it is only in the river valleys and the forest tracts that the death-rate is really high. During the ensuing decade, from 1891 to 1900, the average rose to 38·4 per mille; but this may be considered somewhat abnormal, since the period commenced with a series of exceptionally wet years, while the scarcity of 1897 was accompanied by widespread sickness. The rate in 1896 was 53·2, owing to the unprecedented mortality from fever, and in the following year it was 48·4 : in 1894 too the excessive rainfall had an adverse effect, though in the remaining years the figure was decidedly low. During the six years that have since elapsed the average has been 38·1 per mille : but this was partly due to the advent of plague, and the mortality was further enhanced by a severe outbreak of cholera. The birth-rate on the other hand is very fairly high, averaging 42·87 per mille from 1881 to 1890 and 40·46 during the following decade, while during the past six years it has been no less than 51·12—a rate which is exceeded in few districts. A rapid increase of the population is, however, checked by heavy infant mortality and a low general vitality which renders the people particularly subject to the inroads of epidemics.

Another table shows the chief causes of death.* As usual fever occupies the most prominent place, and though the term is very wide in its application, embracing as it does in actual practice almost all diseases in which fever is a prominent symptom, it cannot be doubted that malarial fever is the curse Fever.

* Appendix, table IV.

of the district. Always present in an endemic form it occasionally assumes the proportions of a general epidemic, though it is invariably worst in the river basins and in the north and east. It is most violent just after the close of the rains, from September to December, and at this season the necessity of watching their crops tells heavily on the cultivating classes. With an entire absence of adequate drainage no remedy seems possible, though doubtless the extension of cultivation and its increasing stability will not be without effect. Much has been done by the liberal distribution of quinine, though even at the cheap rate at which it is obtainable the people do not seem inclined to purchase the drug on their own account. There is no attempt to imitate the preventive customs of the Tharus of Naini Tal in the construction of dwelling-houses and the removal of all water to the furthest possible distance from the home. The returns show adequately the havoc wrought by malarial fever. From 1881 to 1891 it accounted for 83·6 per cent. of the total mortality: from 1891 to 1900 for 89·7, and in the next six years for 84·6 per cent. The average in fact varies only with the outbreak of cholera or small-pox, and is not always highest in the most unhealthy seasons. A few years stand out as especially noticeable, the worst of all being 1896, when more than 23,000 persons died of fever, while in the following year the death-roll was unusually high.

Cholera.

In a sporadic form cholera is always more or less prevalent, and in nearly every year some cases have been reported. Occasionally, however, it acquires more serious proportions, and on such occasions its spread is very rapid owing, no doubt, to the height of the water level and the consequent ease with which the wells become contaminated. Little can be done to arrest its progress when once it has established a hold on the district, though of late years remedial measures have been adopted in time and the mortality has not approached that recorded in 1882 and 1890, when 5,731 and 5,078 persons respectively were carried off, the disease accounting for one-fourth of the total number of deaths registered in those years. Since 1891 there have been six years in which the victims numbered more than a thousand souls, the worst being 1892. In 1906 the whole country was

swept by cholera, which originated in the Nepal Tarai and spread all along the submontane tract, though Pilibhit suffered less than many other districts.

Small-pox. The ravages of small-pox were terrible throughout Rohilkhand in former days but are now almost insignificant, epidemics of any magnitude being extremely rare. Prior to the Mutiny vaccination was almost unknown, and there was no regular organization or staff employed for the purpose: inoculation was fairly common among the people, but the danger of the practice was fully recognised. Unfortunately there are no separate statistics for Pilibhit earlier than 1880; but it is known that the district repeatedly suffered from the disease, which cost thousands of lives year after year. Resort to vaccination did not become general till about 1865, and even then the progress achieved was very slow. From 1881 to 1890 the average annual number of deaths from small-pox was 615, the figure being unduly swollen by the epidemic of 1883, in which 3,353 deaths were reported, and by another, though less serious, outbreak in 1888. During this period the number of persons vaccinated averaged 8,653, or no more than two per cent. of the whole population annually. From 1891 to 1900 there were no serious epidemics, though every year shows a fair number of deaths, the average being 170. This improvement was obviously due to the growing popularity of vaccination, the average number of primary operations rising to 16,732, or 3·4 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants in each year. Since 1900 the district has been almost free, save for a small outbreak in 1903: the deaths up to 1907 averaged but 44 annually, while the number vaccinated rose to 22,228, or 4·7 per cent. Actually in the last six years more than 28 per cent. of the people have been vaccinated, so that the district is now better protected than any other part of Rohilkhand. Vaccination is compulsory only in the municipalities of Pilibhit and Bisalpur; but no opposition is shown in the rural tracts, the people coming forward with remarkable readiness. The staff consists of an assistant superintendent and ten vaccinators maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,560, which is met partly from municipal contributions and partly from local funds.

Other decease.

Other diseases are of little importance, except perhaps pulmonary complaints and those which result from malarial fever, such as dysentery, enlarged spleen and the like. Goitre is fairly common, as is the case in all submontane districts, and it is ascribed, as usual, to the water of snowfed rivers. It is certainly true that the disease is very prevalent all along the course of the Sarda, but it has not yet been shown that the waters of this stream possess any peculiar properties. Plague did not make its appearance in this district till 1904, towards the end of which year five deaths occurred from imported cases. It spread with considerable rapidity, but died out with the advent of the hot weather. Again reappearing in the winter of 1905, it caused extensive mortality in the towns and villages, but the epidemic never assumed an alarming character. In 1906-07 the outbreak was much worse, as by this time it had permeated all Rohilkhand, though the mortality in Pilibhit has never been so serious as in the more thickly-populated tracts to the south and west. Little has so far been done in the matter of preventive measures beyond the recommendation of evacuation and the destruction of rats, together with gratuitous disinfection when desired; but with the inauguration of a more vigorous policy it is to be hoped that the district, which has never been a centre of infection, may be freed from the scourge.

Infirmities.

Statistics of infirmities have been collected at each census from 1881 onwards. The most noticeable feature is the decrease of blindness, the number of persons afflicted having fallen from 1,304 in 1881 to 927 at the last census. This is probably due in large measure to the disappearance of small-pox, as other causes of blindness are not present in any marked degree. Insanity has apparently increased from 37 to 72 cases, but much depends on classification: the latter figure is low but is probably short of the mark, owing to the maintenance of a divisional asylum at Bareilly. Deaf-mutism has slowly decreased, the total in 1901 being 201 persons thus afflicted. The connection between goitre and cretinism has been fully established, and the comparatively high figure is only natural in a district in which affections of the thyroid gland are so common. There were 115 lepers, or considerably less than formerly: the total is about normal

for Rohilkhand as a whole, though the disease is very much more frequent in the hill tracts to the north.

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

The general conditions of the district postulate a low state of development, at any rate in the northern and eastern tracts. The Bisalpur tahsil has a much smaller area of forest and waste than the rest, while its soil and climate correspond more closely to those of the neighbouring districts, so that its cultivation is proportionately older and more stable. On the other hand there has been a very marked and extensive improvement since the early days of British rule throughout the entire area. On the cession of Rohilkhand the tract was in a deplorable condition as the result of misgovernment and years of oppression, which had effectually obliterated all signs of the progress that had undoubtedly been achieved under the Rohilla administration. No statistics remain to illustrate the extent of the decay save those of the revenue collections, though these are sufficiently striking; and although the restoration of peace and order under the British could not fail to exercise a beneficial effect and to promote the development of agriculture, the process was unhappily retarded by the shortsighted revenue policy which characterised the early years of the new *régime*. The excessive assessments that were at first imposed had the inevitable result of retarding cultivation, since the landholders either refused to engage or else deliberately threw their fields out of tillage in the hope of convincing the authorities that the demand was incontestably too high; while the revenue was too crushing to act as an incentive to the reclamation of waste. The errors of past years were remedied to some extent at the first regular settlement of 1837, the returns of which are the earliest now extant. The total area then under cultivation was 330,835 acres, representing 38·26 per cent. of the whole district. The proportion is low, for the reason that the forest area is included; and on the same account the figure differs greatly in the several parganas. If the

Cultivated area.

forest land be omitted, the Bisalpur pargana had at that time 53·2 per cent. of its area under cultivation, Jahanabad 53·4, Pilibhit 41·7, and Puranpur only 29·6 per cent. The comparison is not quite fair to Bisalpur, since that pargana contains a large amount of forest which is not reserved but is included in the total area. At the following settlement, thirty years later, a very great advance was observed in all parts of the district. The land under cultivation had risen to 416,865 acres, or 48·2 per cent. of the whole, representing over 54·2 per cent. without the forest area. The increase was greatest in pargana Pilibhit, which now had 69·9 per cent. of its land under tillage; while Jahanabad had 71·4, Bisalpur 65·8 and Puranpur no more than 32·9 per cent. cultivated.

Present conditions.

Annual returns of cultivation are available from 1884-85 onwards, save for the interruption caused by settlement operations between 1898 and 1902, both inclusive. Almost immediately after the completion of the 1870 settlement considerable deterioration set in throughout the north and east of the district, necessitating revisional operations over a large area. This involved a marked decline in the total cultivation, which for the three years ending in 1886-87 averaged 406,917 acres. From that time, however, a decided improvement was observed, and the area under tillage steadily increased till the commencement of the series of bad seasons from 1894 to 1897, a period of exceptional rainfall and widespread floods terminating in a drought and partial famine. The result was that for the ten years ending in 1896-97 the average area under the plough was 412,253 acres, the maximum being 432,987 in 1892-93, while the minimum occurred in the last year when no more than 375,640 acres were cultivated. The ensuing season showed a distinct improvement, the figure rising to 389,770; and though no returns are extant for the next five years, the district prospered greatly, and cultivation went up by leaps and bounds. This improvement was well maintained, and in the five years ending with 1906-07 the average area under tillage was 428,288 acres, or 55·71 per cent. of the whole district, the highest point being reached in the last year when 435,711 acres were cultivated. The percentage, which is calculated irrespective of the forest area, has risen almost proportionately in all parganas.

Jahanabad now heads the list with 67·99, and is closely followed by Bisalpur with 67·03 per cent. under cultivation. Pargana Pilibhit, which has developed more rapidly than any other part of the district, shows an average of 65·87, and Puranpur, which is still in a very backward state, has no more than 38·17 per cent. of its area under the plough, even with the omission of the extensive tracts of Government forests. These figures show, at all events, that the deterioration was but temporary, and the district at the present time is in a more flourishing condition than at any previous period.

Culturable area.

With the spread of cultivation the area of culturable waste shows a corresponding decrease: but it is still comparatively large, especially in the Puranpur tahsil. The average amount of land classified under this head is 270,657 acres, or 35·2 per cent. of the whole district excluding the reserved forests as before. The total, however, is in some respects deceptive, since it embraces all the private forests, of which a wide area still remains, and which are of considerable economic value. This fact accounts in some measure for the high proportion of culturable land, 53·48 per cent., in Puranpur, and also for the relatively large area, 24·25 per cent., in Bisalpur. But in the former the high figure is also due to the practical absence of permanent cultivation in the *bhur* tract. The tenants in most cases cultivate where they please, taking up new and abandoning old land without reference to the landlord. The same thing occurs to some extent in the better tracts, even in old villages like Ghungchai and Madho Tanda, where a *nar* is tilled for two or three years and then left fallow for a long period. In the Pilibhit tahsil the proportion is 22·08 per cent. and is much the same in both parganas, though Jahanabad with its lack of forest naturally shows a somewhat lower figure. Properly speaking further large deductions must be made from the area, which for the purposes of classification includes not only groves, averaging 12,368 acres in extent, but also recent fallow and land under preparation for sugarcane, which are left untilled in the ordinary course and together make up 34,398 acres. The remainder is subdivided into old fallow and culturable waste proper, the former aggregating 64,635 acres and the latter 159,238

acres, or 29·12 per cent. in all. There is but little difference between these two classes in point of value, save that the latter is largely composed of forests, which could only be reclaimed at great expense and with little hope of profitable cultivation. The highest proportion is naturally to be found in Puranpur, where 48·3 per cent. of the area comes under this description. Jahanabad, with 14·82 per cent., shows the lowest figure, and then follow Pilibhit with 16·82, and Bisalpur with 17·73 per cent. The so-called barren area is comparatively small, for though 69,878 acres, or 9·09 per cent. of the district, are thus described, this includes 34,459 acres covered with water and 25,291 acres occupied by roads, railways, village sites and buildings; so that the actual area of barren waste is no more than 10,128 acres, or 1·32 per cent. of the whole, the proportion being almost constant in the several parganas. The classification is necessarily somewhat ill-defined, for it is always difficult to say where culturable waste ends and barren land begins; and this fact renders a comparison with previous returns of no value, since in the Bisalpur tahsil, for example, the barren area in 1868 was no less than 25,086 acres, as compared with 8,277 acres at the last settlement and only 2,611 acres in 1906; whereas had the method of demarcation been correct, or even consistent, the areas thus described must have remained unchanged. The waste land consists for the most part of the dry sandy tracts in the river beds and on their banks, or else of the sterile expanses that produce nothing beyond coarse grass. There is a certain amount of *usar* in the Bisalpur tahsil, but nowhere does it appear in wide stretches, such as are to be seen in the districts to the south.

Double-cropping.

It is somewhat remarkable that while the cultivated area has expanded so rapidly of late years there has not been a proportionate development of the area bearing a double crop. The yearly returns are incomplete, and those that exist are seldom reliable; but it appears that the practice was fairly general at the time of the last settlement. For the three years ending with 1886-87 the average area bearing two crops in the year was 72,590 acres, or nearly 18·07 per cent. of the cultivation; for the next ten years it averaged 93,859 acres, or over 22 per cent., the proportion rising to 28 per cent. in 1893; and for the last five years ending

in 1907 the annual average was 84,934 acres, or 19·8 per cent. of the actual area under tillage. The amount varies considerably from year to year, depending mainly on the nature of the season; and the fluctuations are naturally greatest in Puranpur, as a necessary result of the precarious character of that pargana. There the proportion is only 9·52 per cent., as compared with 23·09 in Bisalpur, 23·27 in Jahanabad and 25·38 in Pilibhit. The name applied in this district to double-cropped land is that of *dosahi*, the term being applied in contradistinction to *parhal*, meaning fields sown for a *rabi* crop after a season of fallow.

Cultivation.

The general style of husbandry resembles that of Bareilly, though the standard is somewhat inferior in the more backward and precarious parts of the district. Its character depends mainly on the class of the cultivators, and there is a considerable difference between the cultivation of Bisalpur and the south of Jahanabad, and that of the Tarai villages and those in the north and east of the Puranpur tahsil. Probably in no part of the United Provinces do the ancient superstitions with regard to agriculture retain so strong a hold on the peasantry as in Pilibhit. Every act of cultivation has the nature of a religious ceremony; and though some relaxation has been observed of late in this respect custom dies hard, and even Musalmans depend as much on the Brahman astrologer as the orthodox Hindus. So numerous are these superstitions that it is impossible even to enumerate them all, but a few may be briefly mentioned. The *haraita* or first ploughing must take place on the *mahurat* or the auspicious moment, which is determined by an elaborate calculation and the actual operation in the field is accompanied with solemn ceremonial. In many cases much of this is now dispensed with; but it is absolutely essential that the earth must be subjected to a preliminary scratching, and that this must take place on a certain day. The number of ploughings varies with the crop to be sown, and each has its own name: 18 or 20 are not too much for wheat or sugarcane in order to give the land a perfect tilth; and the yearly cost of ploughing the 4·7 acres which can be properly tilled with two bullocks is reckoned at Rs. 4-8-0. The land is given such manure as is available in the shape of dung collected from the fields, byres and roads, together with fallen leaves, ashes and

sweepings; but all this is gathered into a heap, exposed to the air and then burned, so that much of the benefit is lost. Where possible, sheep are penned on the land for the sake of their droppings, but as a rule the bulk of the available manure is used for fuel.

The principal ceremony connected with sowing is the festivity that attends its completion, accompanied by the usual feast to Brahmans and mendicants. The seed is either laid by hand in the furrow, as is the case with maize, this process being known as *sai*, or is sown by means of the drill attached to the plough-handle, called *bans* or *nal*, or else is scattered broadcast in the evening and ploughed over the next morning, a practice adopted for most of the *kharif* staples and the coarser spring crops. The task of weeding and hoeing the growing crops is performed chiefly by the hired labour of both sexes, the wage varying with the season and the state of the labour market. As a rule it amounts to two annas in the winter and to three annas a day in the rains, though more commonly the remuneration consists of 1½ or 1¼ anna with the addition of *sharbat* and *chabena*. Women and children receive proportionately less, but the value of the work done by women is often fully as great as that of the men, especially in the case of the Kurmis, whose womenkind are justly noted for their skill in husbandry. A very important duty in this district is that of watching the crops and guarding them from the depredations of wild animals. This is particularly necessary in the case of the large millets and sugarcane, but in the forest tracts similar precautions have to be taken for the protection of the *rabi*. It is calculated that one man can effectually guard no more than two acres, and as the ordinary wage is Rs. 2 per mensem with the right of eating in the field as much of the growing crop as he wishes, the cost forms an important item in the expenses of agriculture. Reaping is generally paid for in kind, at the rate of one sheaf in twenty for wheat, about one-seventeenth for other cereals, and from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth for the coarser crops of either harvest. For cutting and stripping sugarcane the reaper receives five stalks a day and the leaves. Cash wages are reckoned either by time or by the piece, and work out at an average of two annas a day or thereabouts. A number of religious observances accompany reaping and

winnowing, the practice of offering up the first-fruits being invariably observed; but the festivity of the occasion soon gives place to the more serious business of dividing the crop and the payment of the rent or Government revenue.

The implements employed in agriculture are the same as those to be found in almost every district. The chief is the plough of the ordinary primitive pattern, modified by the addition of two mouldboards fastened behind the share for widening the furrows in fields prepared for sugarcane; while for drill-sowing a hollow bamboo tube with a broad wooden cup at the top is attached to the *parhai* or sole of the plough. For eradicating weeds and pulverising the clods a heavy rake, called *khilwai*, is employed; while there are three kinds of harrow distinguished as the *patela* or heavy beam, the *rari* or cylindrical roller, and the *sohal* or parallel beams. For hoeing and weeding the tools comprise the *kasi* or common hoe, the *phaora* or mattock, and the *khurpi* or spud. For reaping there are used the sickles called *gandasa* and *daranti* or *hasiya*, the former being toothed like a saw. Threshing and winnowing demand a small wooden rake known as *parchhai*, a *sarhet* or broom, a *tipai* or three-legged stool, and the well-known basket. Added to these are the implements required for irrigation, the nature of which depends on the character of the well and the depth of the spring level. All of these are very cheap, and even the plough costs no more than a couple of rupees. In most parts of the district wood for agricultural purposes can be obtained free of charge, and what the cultivator cannot make for himself the village carpenter turns out in consideration for his customary share of the crop at harvest. **Implements.**

Of the two main harvests the *kharif* is the more important, as occupying the larger area in all parganas of the district. This has always been the case, but the remarkable feature of late years has been the rapid development of the *rabi* area. Both harvests have increased with the spread of cultivation, since in 1870 the area under autumn crops was 266,555 acres and the spring harvest covered no more than 172,556: whereas during the five years ending in 1906-07 the average for the former was 285,996 and for the latter no less than 224,967 acres. In the **Harvests.**

Pilibhit tahsil there has been barely any increase in the *kharif* area, but the expansion of the *rabi* has been at the rate of 50 per cent. In Bisalpur—where the two areas are approximately equal—identical progress has been made in either case; but in Puranpur the *rabi* has made a marked advance, while the *kharif* has barely kept pace with the general development of the pargana, the reason being that in an averagely good year the *bhur* soil is capable of yielding a fair *rabi* crop. The *zaid* or intermediate harvest is of very little importance, averaging only 2,114 acres, of which considerably more than half lies in the Bisalpur tahsil. The crops raised in this harvest consist mainly of melons grown on the sandy banks of the river, the balance being made up by vegetables and other garden produce.

Rice.

Of the various *kharif* crops by far the most important is rice, which occupies on an average 147,189 acres, or 51·46 per cent. of the harvest. Even so there has been a slight decline in the rice area, since in 1870 it amounted to over 150,000 acres; but the figure varies with the nature of the season, and a late arrival of the rains will necessarily involve a marked contraction of rice cultivation. The principal rice tracts are in the Pilibhit tahsil, and in both parganas this crop constitutes more than two-thirds of the *kharif*, the highest proportion being 71·9 per cent. in Jahanabad as compared with 67·29 in Pilibhit, 43·1 in Bisalpur, and 31·2 in Puranpur. The varieties of rice grown in this district are without number, but the so-called Pilibhit rices come mainly from Nepal and the Naini Tal Tarai, deriving their name rather from the market than from the place of their origin. The main distinction between the several varieties is the division into early rice sown broadcast and transplanted rice, which is sown in nurseries and thence removed to the fields, where it is left till harvest in November or December. The latter includes the finer and more valuable kinds, while the former is generally coarse and cheap. Late rice is only suited to the heavy clays in the north, and out of a total of 54,200 acres 40,443 are found in the Pilibhit tahsil, mainly in pargana Jahanabad, and the bulk of the remainder in Puranpur. The area of late rice is very small in Bisalpur, where only the coarser kinds are grown to any extent. Various methods of cultivation,

each with its own name, are in vogue. The earliest sowings take place in Phagun for *kundher* rice, grown in beds on the edges of *jhils*, and constantly irrigated till harvest-time in Asarh; and very similar to this is the *gaja* system, the sowing and reaping being about a month later in either case. This too is only possible where abundant water is near at hand, and though the yield is good the cultivation is both costly and laborious. The *bhijua* method, by which the seed is sown in land once irrigated during May or June, and the crop is not ready till August, is very popular with *zamindars*, since it leaves the land clear in good time for the *rabi* sowings. On the other hand it is often dangerous, since if rain falls after sowing the young plants spring up and are scorched: otherwise the seed germinates, but no growth takes place till the rains break. In each of these methods the commonest variety of rice employed is that called *sathi*, on account of its reaching maturity in sixty days, while in *bhijua* sowings those known as *aujana* and *seorhi* are also employed. The regular sowings, done after the advent of the rains, are called *ratiha*, and then the rice is either sown in beds for transplantation or else is scattered broadcast in the ordinary manner, these being distinguished as *khandhar* and *kukhana*. The crop is at all times somewhat precarious, since so much depends on the rainfall: and it is reckoned that in five years one failure and only one bumper harvest can be expected. Moreover, it suffers from various pests such as the weeds and grasses known locally as *dhonda*, *bhangra*, *bansi* and *gargwa*; the green caterpillar called *bakuli*; the *tirha* moth, which necessitates smoking the plants with aniseed or mustard oil carried on a burning cake of cowdung; *agaya* or rust; and occasionally the insect called *sundi*, which greatly damaged the coarser rices in 1899. The average outturn of rice, according to recent experiments, is 1,218lbs. per acre, of which 837lbs. will be cleaned rice, 76 broken rice, called *kinki* or *khanda*, and 305lbs. husk. The operation of husking or *chhatao* is usually done by Banjaras or Lodhs, who commonly receive the chaff and three-eighths of the grain, the straw being the perquisite of the Banjaras' ponies.

Sugar-cane.

Next in importance comes sugarcane, the most valuable of all the *kharif* products. It occupies on an average 39,890 acres or

13·95 per cent. of the total area, the proportion ranging from 17·58 in Bisalpur and 14·13 in Jahanabad to 13·9 in Pilibhit and 8·49 per cent. in Puranpur. The area has greatly expanded since the settlement of 1870, when it was 25,847 acres, and the increase has been greatest in Puranpur. Many varieties are grown, that called *paunda* being used only for chewing; while most of the others, such as *pandia, rakri, chun, dhaur, agholi, neula* and *katara* are utilized for sugar alone. The best cane is that grown on the banks of the Katna in Bisalpur, the *rab* fetching from ten to twelve per cent. more than that from any other part. In the upland *bangar* it is customary to leave the field for a year before sowing, and during that period it is very carefully prepared. This, however, is seldom the case in the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils, where cane is usually preceded by an autumn crop of rice or millet, and under these conditions the cane is known as *kharik* or *bartush*. The cultivation of sugarcane is attended with much ceremonial. In sowing a furrow is driven by a consecrated plough decorated with a red stripe; and behind this comes a second with mouldboards to widen the furrow, into which the cuttings are dropped by a man designated "the elephant," followed by "the crow," who adjusts the cuttings in their place. The completion of the task is accompanied by a general feast which is repeated at the Deothan festival in October-November, before which date the crop must not be cut. Weeding is done at stated intervals, from four to seven hoeings being given in different months. Round the edges of the fields castor-oil plants are generally grown, and often *urd* and melons are sown among the cane itself; the latter are known as *bangar* melons, and are considered superior to those produced in the river beds. The calculated value of a good cane crop is Rs. 83 per acre, of medium cane Rs. 64, and of *kharik* and *khadir* cane Rs. 45 or thereabouts. Unfortunately the profit seldom goes to the cultivators, for, as will be noted hereafter, they are tied hand and foot to the *khandsalis*, or sugar-boilers, as the result of the almost universal system of advances adopted for the purpose of financing the sugar cultivation. The business, which is conducted both by *zamindars* and professional sugar-factors, is very extensive. In 1901 there were 257 sugarcane *bels* or boiling-houses

presses in the district, and their value may be estimated from the fact that the income from each is reckoned for the purposes of taxation at Rs. 50 or Rs. 55 per *bel*.

Of the remaining crops grown in the *kharif* the largest area is occupied by *bajra*, sown either alone or in combination with *arhar*; and this covers on an average 26,322 acres or 9·2 per cent. of the harvest. The proportion is very low in the Pilibhit tahsil, being less than one per cent. in Jahanabad; but the crop is extensively grown in the sandy uplands of Bisalpur, where it averages 11·26, while in Puranpur it takes up no less than 20·3 per cent. of the *kharif* area. In the last case the figure has remained constant for many years, but elsewhere there has been a marked decrease owing to the substitution of superior staples. Very little *juar* is grown in the district, the average not exceeding 2,500 acres, and the bulk of this is confined to the Bisalpur tahsil. There is, however, a very considerable area, amounting to some 10,000 acres, under *juar* grown for fodder and cut early, two-thirds of this amount being found in Bisalpur. On the other hand the smaller millets, known as *kodon* and *sanwan*, are extensively produced, the former averaging 15,732 acres, or 5·5 per cent. of the *kharif*, the area being very considerable in all parts except Jahanabad, while *sanwan* averages some 6,000 acres in Bisalpur and Puranpur. There are also about 5,000 acres under *shamakh, mandwa, kangni* and other crops of a similar nature of little value, though they form an important item in the food supply of the poorest classes. The autumn pulses known as *urd, mung* and *moth* take up 27 per cent. of the *kharif* area in Puranpur, but elsewhere are relatively insignificant, the average for the entire district being 22,036 acres, or 7·7 per cent. of the harvest. The first two are of some value; but *moth* is reckoned a very inferior crop, though it is well adapted for the light and indifferent soils of Puranpur. Maize has made great progress of late years, especially in Jahanabad, and now covers some 4,000 acres as compared with 584 acres sown in 1870. Its growing popularity is due here, as elsewhere, to the fact that it quickly reaches maturity and is consequently little injured by an early cessation of the rains. In former days cotton was an important product, averaging in 1870 as much as 9,000 acres,

Other *kharif* crops.

most of which lay in Bisalpur; but soon after a decline set in and the present figure is not much more than 1,500 acres, while there are no signs of a recovery. About 2,000 acres are under garden crops and these include pineapples, for which Pilibhit is famous, the fruit constituting an important item in the export trade during the summer months. Pineapples, however, differ from other crops in that they are not sown yearly, the trees remaining on the ground and bearing fruit for years. The only other crop deserving mention is hemp, which averages some 6,500 acres and is grown in all parganas, but especially Bisalpur and Pilibhit. Indigo has entirely disappeared from the district, but was once grown in Bisalpur where several factories were established, notably at Dugipur, while there was also one at Dandia Bhusauri in Jahanabad. As late as 1897 there were 364 acres under this crop, but even then the decline was very marked.

Wheat.

In the spring harvest wheat occupies the same predominant position as rice in the *kharif*. Sown by itself the crop covers on an average 107,206 acres, or 47·56 per cent. of the total *rabi* area, the proportion being as high as 68·28 in Puranpur, while elsewhere it is 42·7 in Bisalpur, 39·1 in Pilibhit and 36·5 per cent. in Jahanabad. In 1870 the aggregate was just under 100,000 acres; but while the Pilibhit tahsil has remained stationary in this respect there has been a marked decrease in Bisalpur, and the expansion of the wheat area is confined to Puranpur, this being the most distinct sign of the improvement which has taken place in that pargana. On the other hand the quality in Puranpur is very inferior: and this is only to be expected, since the crop is raised on all soils except the most worthless *bhur*. The finest wheat comes from the Bisalpur tahsil, where the best cultivators reside: for the crop requires very careful tillage, a large amount of manure and an abundant supply of irrigation. There are several recognized varieties of wheat, of which the best are the beardless kinds known as *mundia* and *hansa*, both of which are said to be descended from English seed introduced soon after the cession of the district. The former is both red and white, and is a first-class wheat reserved chiefly for the best soils, while the latter yields a superior white grain, noted for the fineness of its flour, but is seldom grown. Of the bearded wheats there are

four distinct varieties, of which the best and most popular is a white type called *samalia*. Another species of wide culture, though of mediocre quality, is the red small-grained wheat called *kachera*; of a similar nature is *ratuwa*, both red and white; while the last is *katiya*, a small and inferior red corn found in the northern parts of the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils. The average outturn in all kinds of soils is about 950lbs. per acre, but experiments have shown that the actual produce of particular fields ranges from 337 to 2,249lbs., the latter being a very remarkable figure.

Barley grown by itself is only to be seen to any great extent in the lighter lands of Bisalpur and in parts of Puranpur, and averages about 8,500 acres. A somewhat larger area is sown in combination with gram, but a much more favourite crop is the mixture of wheat and barley known as *gochai*. Alone and in combination barley averages 35,396 acres, or 15·73 per-cent. of the *rabi* area, and its distribution is very even throughout the district. There has been a great increase since 1870, when the total was little more than 13,000 acres: and this is due mainly to the extension of cultivation, though in part to the substitution of barley for wheat. It very often appears as a second crop, sown on lands already occupied by rice or maize in the preceding harvest, and is mainly confined to inferior soils considered unfit for wheat, the great advantage of barley being that it requires little or no irrigation. The average outturn of grain is 810lbs. per acre; but in special cases, where it has been sown on well-manured land near the village site, the produce has reached 2,250lbs. Barley.

Gram sown by itself is a very important *rabi* staple, averaging 62,119 acres, or 27·6 per cent. of the harvest, the proportion being as much as 35·8 per cent. in the Pilibhit pargana and very little less in Jahanabad and Bisalpur. There has been an immense increase in the gram area since 1870, when the total was 35,515 acres: and this included peas and *masur*, which at the present time average about 1,000 and 6,000 acres, respectively. This expansion must be assigned in the main to the Pilibhit tahsil, where the area has increased fourfold, largely as the result of extended double-cropping. Gram is sown on all soils, but the finest is to be found in Bisalpur and in the river valleys. Gram.

The crop is sometimes but not always irrigated, and the outturn is much larger on *parhal* ground, averaging about 900lbs. to the acre as compared with 500 or 600 lbs. obtained from *dosahi* fields. This amount, however, varies with the nature of the season, as the crop is liable to damage from frost and insects. There are two varieties of gram, known as *pila* and *kasa*, the former being yellow and somewhat pointed while the latter is black and rounder.

Other *rabi* crops.

Other *rabi* food crops include potatoes, which are rapidly growing in popularity and occupy a considerable area in each pargana, and vegetables and other garden produce, aggregating some 250 acres in all. Of the non-food crops the chief is linseed, a very variable staple. It averages 6,606 acres, but during the last five years the total has ranged from 13,271 acres in 1903-04 to only 647 acres in 1905-06. It is grown principally in Bisalpur and Pilibhit tahsils, as much for its fibre as for its seed. Of late years a great impetus has been given to the cultivation of flax, with the result that several presses have been set up in the town of Pilibhit, to which flax is imported from all parts of the district and the eastern tracts of Shahjahanpur. Oil-seeds of the kinds known as *sarson* and *lahi* are grown to a considerable extent in Puranpur but elsewhere are unimportant, although they take so prominent a place among the *rabi* produce of the Tarai. Tobacco is another valuable crop and occupies some 400 acres, mainly in Bisalpur and Puranpur where the soil is well suited to its cultivation. Poppy was first introduced into the district in 1898-99, but has been confined to the Bisalpur tahsil. It has there made great progress, and at the present time covers more than 1,000 acres. The only other *rabi* crop deserving mention is oats, another recent introduction, which has acquired popularity in the Puranpur tahsil and already covers as much as 500 acres.

Irrigation.

The copious rainfall and the high spring level of the district greatly reduce the need of irrigation, which is required only to ensure a crop in unfavourable years, and not, as in the Doab, to ensure any crop at all. In normal seasons one watering for spring crops and two or three for sugarcane are all that is customary; while in the northern tracts of the district wheat

of good quality and even cane are grown entirely without irrigation, and indeed the great danger in these parts arises not from drought, but from the rust resulting from an excess of moisture; and it is on this account that the cultivators are deterred from using the canals in cloudy weather, in spite of the great advantage that wheat derives from irrigation. Owing to the great diversity in the physical aspects of the different parganas, the ratio of the irrigated to the cultivated area varies in a marked degree in the several tracts. The earliest statistics of irrigation are those compiled at the settlement of 1868, when the total area receiving water amounted to 156,422 acres, or 32·7 per cent. of the whole area under cultivation. The highest proportion in any pargana was 51·3 per cent. in Bisalpur, followed by 41·7 in Pilibhit, 37·3 in Jahanabad and 12·7 in Puranpur. These figures are far in excess of any that have been since recorded, and it seems probable that there was some confusion between the irrigable area and that actually irrigated, since it was the general practice at that time to treat as irrigated all fields that were within reach of water. Moreover it is impossible to obtain a fair idea of the prevalence or otherwise of irrigation from the returns of a single year. For the three years ending in 1887 the average irrigated area was 59,550 acres, or 14·6 per cent. of the net cultivation; and in the ensuing ten years, despite the increase in the land under tillage, the average was only 60,330 acres, and the proportion remained the same as before, though this was in large measure due to the abnormal rainfall of several years, notably 1894, when less than 5 per cent. of the cultivation was watered. In 1897, on the other hand, the result of drought was that irrigation increased everywhere, the total being 94,100 acres, or more than 23 per cent. of the area under the plough. The average for the five years ending in 1907 works out at 77,584 acres, or 18·12 per cent., and of this 46,560 acres lay in the Bisalpur tahsil, where nearly 30 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated. Next comes Jahanabad with a proportion of 17 per cent., this pargana having the benefit of canals, and then Puranpur with 10·5 per cent.; while in pargana Pilibhit, where the annual fluctuations are greater than anywhere else, no more than 6·9 per cent. of the cultivated

area obtained irrigation. Actually the largest amount registered in any single year was 103,385 acres in 1906-07, this being equivalent to 23·7 per cent. of the net area tilled, although the latter was the highest on record. At the same time it is certain that the maximum capacity of the district in this respect has never yet been proved, since abundant facilities exist for extending the area irrigated, especially in the matter of unprotected wells, which can be dug without difficulty and at little expense, except in parts of Puranpur and the northern villages of Jahanabad and Pilibhit, where the nature of the subsoil is unfavourable.

Sources of supply.

From the returns of the last five years it appears that 56·93 per cent. of the irrigated area is supplied from wells, 13·82 from canals, 12·26 from tanks and 16·99 per cent. from other sources, such as the rivers and streams. The proportions vary greatly in the different parganas, since the canal irrigation is practically confined to Jahanabad while the streams are utilized to a very small extent in Puranpur, but are very important in Bisalpur and Pilibhit. These two parganas almost monopolize tank irrigation, and whereas in Puranpur 95·46 per cent. of the irrigated area is watered from wells, the figure is 65·5 in Bisalpur, 30·42 in Pilibhit and only 4·02 per cent. in Jahanabad. The proportions necessarily vary from year to year, as not only the amount but also the character of the irrigation depends largely on the nature of the season. The canal-irrigated area is more or less constant, and throughout the district the rice lands require a certain supply of water irrespective of the rainfall; but when the precipitation is abundant and well-sustained, the amount of irrigation needed for the *rabi* crops is almost negligible in a very considerable proportion of the area. Consequently the variations are most marked in the case of wells and tanks, and particularly the latter, since their use generally involves greater initial labour in the excavation of the channels and lifts for bringing the water within reach of the fields. On an average, from 1888 to 1897 wells supplied 40·6 per cent. of the total irrigation, 17·2 was derived from canals and 42·2 per cent. from tanks and other sources. In 1896-97 and the following year, however, when drought prevailed all over the district and the area irrigated was much larger than previously, the proportion

served by wells rose to 48·8 per cent. as compared with 18·3 supplied from canals and 32·9 per cent. from other sources, the latter being subject to the disadvantage of failing when they are most required. The famine of 1897 led to a great increase in the number of wells, on which far more reliance is placed than was formerly the case; though the benefit to the district was not permanent since the great majority of the new wells were of the unprotected type.

Irrigation by means of canals has long been employed in this district, and though its introduction is generally ascribed to the Rohillas, it appears certain that the practice dates from a much earlier period. The older method of obtaining water is still to be seen in many parts of Puranpur, Bisalpur and elsewhere. An earthen embankment is thrown across the stream at a convenient spot so as to hold up a large amount of water and to form a reservoir from which a supply can be conducted along rudely-excavated channels to the fields on either bank. In the northern parts of the district, where the river banks are as a rule but slightly defined, the unscientific construction of these dams had the most disastrous results, causing a formation of swamps with a great resultant deterioration in the climate. These effects were aggravated by the conduct of the *zamindars* who constructed the dams, since rather than pass the surplus water down the stream for the benefit of a neighbour, and so possibly lose what was they considered a prescriptive right, they used habitually to divert any excess of water on to the adjoining land with an utter disregard of the consequences. The attention of Government was called to these abuses at an early date by the extensive disappearance of cultivation in the Tarai, and accordingly in 1843 Lieutenant W. Jones was deputed to report on the state of affairs in the Tarai parganas and the north of Rohilkhand, with instructions to suggest any possible remedy. His proposals contemplated a regular system of canals, with regular escapes and drainage lines, many of which were afterwards carried into effect. In 1844 he erected a permanent dam on the Bahgul, chiefly for the benefit of pargana Richha in the Bareilly district, and this was followed by a similar work on the Kailas with the object of supplying part of Jahanabad. He also desired

Canals: history.

to utilize the Deoha, hoping to obtain therefrom sufficient water for a large canal in Pilibhit and Bisalpur, though this was abandoned after a brief experiment. About this time Government was requested to undertake the management of the extensive irrigation works in Richha and Jahanabad hitherto controlled by Muhammad Ali Khan of Parewa, and the task was entrusted to Mr. Jones. He accordingly developed a regular series of irrigation channels from the Bahgul, including the line some nine miles long from Lauka in the Tarai, passing down the tract between the Absara and the Pangaili. The volume of the latter stream was also increased by means of an escape channel and the dams thrown across it. In 1854 Captain Jones submitted a project for a canal from the upper Kailas to serve the rest of Jahanabad, the estimated cost being Rs. 82,456. This was eventually carried into effect, though many modifications of the original project were introduced. Experience showed that in several cases the alignment of the channels had been faulty, and these mistakes were rectified in 1872 and subsequent years, considerable lengths of channel being abandoned and restored to the landholders, who have in most cases levelled down the banks and brought the land under cultivation. Large extensions have also been carried out, and at the present time there are more than 96 miles of canal in this district as compared with only 32 miles in 1872.

Present canals.

Under existing arrangements the Irrigation department controls the regular canal systems of the Bahgul and Kailas rivers, which distribute their waters from channels dug to definite sections and slopes and are provided with bridges, regulators and other necessary works, and also the system of artificial and natural channels taken off from the Kailas, Absara and other streams west of the Deoha, which either supply irrigation directly or indirectly by means of earthen dams or assist in supplementing the volume of the regular canals. For administrative purposes the only difference between the two systems is that the rates charged for water derived from the latter source are just half those paid for water from the former. The most important excavated canal is that which takes off from the Kailas at Sabdarpur, in the north of Jahanabad, by means of a masonry regulator

and head. For five miles the canal flows south-westwards; but after crossing the road from Jahanabad to Sitarganj it maintains a southerly direction parallel to the Absara and Deoha as far as the Bareilly boundary. The main line in this district is 26 miles in length, and there are some 40 miles of distributaries. Of the latter the chief are the Nakti and Nawadia which take off on the left bank at Lalauri-Khera, close to the main road from Pilibhit to Bareilly, with a length of 12½ and 8¾ miles respectively. The rest are known as the Amaria, Gaibojh, Madhopur, Magrasa, Jatipur and Arni minors, the length in each case ranging from two to four miles. In the north-west corner of Jahanabad, beyond the Absara, irrigation is obtained from the Nakatpura distributary of the upper Bahgul canal, which roughly follows the line of Captain Jones' work and flows due south for 12¾ miles in this district. This gives off the Mundali and Faridpur minors, with a combined length of 3½ miles. The Nakatpura distributary tails into the Absara—which is taken from the river of that name—by means of a dam at Pauta, and flows southwards for 10⅛ miles. Lastly, the small strip of the country west of the Pangaili is watered by the Parewa branch from the Oganpur distributary of the Bahgul canal. The other irrigation works derived from streams controlled by the department have been already mentioned in dealing with those rivers in the preceding chapter. The total area commanded by the canals is 58,800 acres; but of this only 24,000 acres of cultivated land can be regarded as properly irrigable. The largest amount actually irrigated from these canals in any one year was 22,033 acres in 1899-1900, when the rainfall was in marked defect, followed by 21,326 acres in 1896-97, a year of general famine. The returns are extant from 1870-71 onwards, although the figures include the area watered from the rivers which are under the control of the Irrigation department in addition to that supplied directly from the excavated channels. For the first ten years the annual average was 7,750 acres; for the second decade 13,050 acres; from 1890-91 to 1900-01 it was 14,000 acres; and for the next five years 12,300 acres.

Wells.

Except in the neighbourhood of large villages, masonry wells are rare, and the few that exist were built for drinking

purposes. The earthen wells, from which the water for the fields is obtained, are distinguished as *sotihai*, denoting those which are fed from a *sot* or subterranean spring, and *barhai*, which derive their water from percolation. Where the underlying stratum consists of stiff clay or loam, known as *moti dharti*, the well will last for several years without protection; but where the subsoil is composed of firm strata alternating with sand, the sides are strengthened with twisted coils of *arhar* and *bajra* stalks, and even these will barely preserve the well for three years. Ordinarily the *sotihai* wells, when the walls can stand it and the spring is copious, are worked in the usual way by means of a rope and leather bucket. Sometimes in the Pilibhit tahsil, in Bisalpur east of the Deoha and in the south-west of Puranpur the place of bullocks is taken by gangs of men; but this system, locally known as *guna*, is more commonly adopted in the case of irrigation from rivers, tanks, creeks and lagoons. The *barhai* well seldom lasts for more than a single season. Its average depth of water is about three feet and the supply is exhausted in a few hours, after which the cultivator has to wait till the well refills by percolation. In any case the maximum area irrigable in a day is not more than one-sixteenth of an acre. Such a well possesses, however, the benefit of cheapness, for when it costs anything at all the expense is limited to two or three rupees. As a rule the excavation is done by the cultivator himself or his friends, the rope is twisted out of the spontaneously grown hemp, and a customary share of the crop repays the village carpenter for making the wheel. The *charkhi*, or pot-and-pulley system, is commonly to be seen in Bisalpur, the *dhenkli* or lever in Puranpur, and in Pilibhit both varieties are in use. Irrigation by wheel or lever is possible only where the spring level is high, but this is the case almost throughout the district. Excluding the *khadir*, where water is found at six feet or less, the average depth of the spring level is 11 feet 5½ inches in Bisalpur, and in the Pilibhit tahsil 10 feet 8¾ inches; while in Puranpur it is much less, and the wells are mere holes two or three feet in diameter.

Other sources. Irrigation from tanks and lagoons is effected by lift, the water being raised by means of the *beri* or basket swung by two

men, one of whom stands on either side of the cutting along which the water is carried to the fields. It is unusual for a landlord to charge his tenants for the use of tank water; but before supplying their own fields they are expected to give gratuitous irrigation to his home farm. Tenants of other landlords are permitted to use the surplus, if there be any, on payment of one or two annas per local *bigha* irrigated. When the rivers are employed for this purpose the first step is the construction of temporary dams, by which the water is raised to such a height as admits of its distribution either by lift or by flush through the channels leading to the fields. The system is to be seen at its best in the Bisalpur tahsil, especially in the case of the great dams along the Katna, some of which supply a very large area. Here the dam is made by the owners of the villages on either side of the stream who undertake the whole responsibility for its construction and maintenance; while the cost is recovered from the landholders of the irrigated villages rateably, according to the area watered annually in each village by means of the dam. The landholders in turn recoup themselves by imposing a water-rate on their tenants, which usually amounts to one anna per *bigha* for crops paying rent in kind and two annas for sugarcane, though in some villages the rate is 1½ anna per *bigha* irrespective of the crop. In all cases the *zamindars* collect considerably more than they have to repay; and the same thing has been known to occur in canal-irrigated villages, where an unauthorized cess has sometimes been imposed, ostensibly for the entertainment and conciliation of the canal subordinates who have to superintend the distribution of the water!

Cost of Irrigation.

Save in the case of the Government canals irrigation rarely costs anything in hard cash, as the co-operative system is almost universal. When labour is hired the cash wage is from 2½ to 3 annas a day, the ordinary working hours being from sunrise to 9 A.M. and from 3 P.M. to sunset; or if parched grain be given, as is very commonly done, a deduction of one pice is made from the daily wage. In calculating the whole cost much depends on the size of the well and the expense of its construction, and as these factors are always inconstant it is impossible to arrive at any accurate result. At the last settlement

it was calculated that on an average the total expenditure, construction, plant and labour, amounted to Rs. 3-4-3 per acre for one watering of *rabi* crops and to Rs. 6-2-6 for the three waterings generally requisite for sugarcane. A recent estimate serves to illustrate the remarkable increase in the wages of labour, for the other items have altered but little, the result being an average of Rs. 6-2-8 per acre for *rabi* and Rs. 7-7-4 for a single watering of cane. Irrigation by lift is at first sight cheaper: in actual practice, however, the labour bill is heavier, owing not only to the more arduous nature of the work but also to the fact that in most cases one lift is insufficient to raise the water to an adequate height; for in order to save time two or more shifts are employed simultaneously in the same field.

Famines.

Owing to its situation at the foot of the hills, the large area of lowlying marshy land and the usually heavy rainfall, the district suffers but rarely from famine, and droughts which have caused the most acute distress elsewhere have either left Pilibhit untouched or else affected it in but a slight degree. This is especially the case with regard to the two northern tahsils, since the experiences of Bisalpur have been very similar to those of the adjoining parts of Shahjahanpur and Bareilly. Little is known of the degree in which the district was affected by early famines, particularly those which occurred before the advent of British rule. The meagre chronicles of these calamities fail to take this remote and sparsely populated tract into account; and when, for example, we read of the terrible suffering felt in Katehr in 1345, when Muhammad Tughlaq was on the throne, it is impossible to say whether the term included much of Pilibhit, practically the whole of which seems to have been covered with forest. The visitations of 1471, 1631 and 1661 may have extended into Bisalpur, though no record of the fact exists; but it seems certain that the widespread famine of 1783 did not leave the district untouched, since it was severe in Oudh to the east and the mortality was heavy even in northern Kheri. When scarcity did come there were no means of alleviation, since the lack of communications rendered impracticable all attempts at relief from without.

1803-04.

The first calamity that befell the district after its cession

in 1801 was that of 1803-04, which caused terrible distress throughout Rohilkhand. The situation was aggravated by the heavy revenue demand and the exhaustion of the people after a long period of misrule ; but the trouble arose primarily from the failure of the rains, which seem to have stopped abruptly in August, resulting in the complete loss of the *kharif* harvest. There is no reason to suppose that Pilibhit fared better than the rest of Bareilly, in which the outturn was poorer than in any other part of the North-Western Provinces—especially as the drought was unprecedented in the Naini Tal Tarai. There was no money available for relief, not even for the construction of the irrigation dams attempted elsewhere, and consequently little *rabi* could be sown. In the unirrigated soils the spring harvest was not worth reaping, and served merely as fodder for the starving cattle. Large balances of revenue accrued : but this was of no concern to the masses, and in many cases the *malguzars* fled in order to avoid the demand for payment. The loss of life was probably considerable, for the famine raged unchecked till the bursting of the monsoon in 1804.

Minor scarcities.

Pilibhit escaped the local scarcities of the succeeding years, being untouched in 1813 and only experiencing the pressure of high prices in 1819, though doubtless the farmers benefited greatly by the increased value of their produce, since it is recorded that much grain was exported to the lower Doab. In 1825 the drought caused much apprehension, especially as large areas had been thrown out of cultivation with a view to obtaining a reduction of the assessment, and the tenants were rack-rented to the utmost. The *kharif* for the most part failed and the *rabi* area was greatly contracted. In January, however, a good fall of rain contributed to relieve the situation, which had become very gloomy. Just before this the sub-collector of Pilibhit, Mr. G. F. France, had written to say that the people were thoroughly disheartened, and that the *malguzars* were requesting him to take over the whole of the produce as well as their moveable property, and to realize from these sources as much as they would fetch to meet the Government demand. Eventually the *rabi* turned out to be about two-thirds of the normal, and that no great distress was experienced seems clear

from the fact that though a large balance accrued, the total remissions of revenue in Pilibhit aggregated only Rs. 22,260. The effects of the drought soon passed away, and no further scarcity was experienced here till the general famine of 1837. On this occasion Bareilly suffered heavily, and the practical absence of rain brought agricultural operations to a standstill. Prices were abnormally high, and crime was rife everywhere. In September some rain fell in Pilibhit, but the hopes thus induced proved false, and with the complete failure of the rice crop the position in this district was almost as unfavourable as in the Doab. As before, the *rabi* area was far below the normal: but a moderate harvest was obtained, largely owing to a timely fall of rain in the beginning of February. Still the distress among the poorer classes was great, and was not mitigated by the great influx of immigrants from other parts attracted by the comparative cheapness prevailing in Rohilkhand. It is noteworthy that on this occasion the hill tracts also experienced general famine, proving that the deficiency of the rainfall was fully as marked in the submontane belt as elsewhere. It is clear, however, that Pilibhit was better off than many districts, for though the revenue balances in 1837-38 and the following year aggregated Rs. 2,24,023, no remissions were considered necessary, nor were any relief measures undertaken by the Government. In 1860-61 Pilibhit escaped altogether, and although relief measures were undertaken in parts of Bareilly the recipients were chiefly immigrants from other districts. Prices were very high, it is true, but the agricultural classes were unaffected and no suspensions or remissions of revenue were made.

1868-69. Drought was again the cause of grave alarm in 1868, when the rains ceased prematurely, but the *kharif* was saved in Pilibhit by a storm in September. Prices rose, however, with extensive exportations, and the *rabi* was damaged to some extent by frosts, though in the end the outturn was three-fourths of the normal. Distress was rife among the poorer classes and relief works were started at the end of December, employment being provided by the construction of a road from Bisalpur to Puranpur. The attendance up to the end of June averaged 322

persons daily, the total number relieved being 58,000, while the cost was Rs. 10,600. Still prices showed no sign of abatement, but rather rose higher; and at the end of July relief works had to be opened again in the Bisalpur tahsil and a month later in Pilibhit, on the Bareilly and Bisalpur roads. They were maintained till the end of September, the daily average attendance being 487, while the total was 14,850, counted by daily units. At the same time poorhouses were opened at the tahsil headquarters, and relief was given to the needy throughout 1869. The pressure gradually declined with the reaping of the *kharif*, and practically ceased in November. The Puranpur tahsil fared much better than the rest of the district, and was practically untouched, while in Bisalpur the famine for a short period was decidedly acute. The revenue was collected without much difficulty, and no remissions were granted : the *zamindars* were never reduced to great straits, and in many cases benefited largely from the high prices realized.

The widespread famine of 1877-78 attacked Bareilly with considerable severity, but it appears to have been worst in the south-western portion and to have affected the Pilibhit subdivision in a comparatively slight degree. There was some distress in Bisalpur, but the poorhouse at Pilibhit failed to attract many persons, the daily total for this form of relief never exceeding 600. The works first opened in this district included those on the roads from Pilibhit to Baheri and from Bisalpur to Khudaganj, and these were undertaken by the Public Works department. Others were subsequently started on the roads from Pilibhit to Puranpur, Sitarganj and Shahjahanpur, and on that from Bisalpur to Babraula. There are no separate statistics for the Pilibhit subdivision, as it still was part of the Bareilly district; but the total number of persons employed on the works mentioned was 570,258, including 204,170 women and 135,187 children, the expenditure being Rs. 48,186. The number of days for which these works were open is not ascertainable, but in most cases relief was given in this manner from October 1877 to the following September, with a few brief intermissions. The poorhouse at Pilibhit was restricted principally to the use of the infirm or women and children unfit for work. Assistance was also given to the

1877-78.

weavers, both Hindu and Musalman, by purchasing all the cloth they could produce, for they were found unfitted for heavy manual labour; but nevertheless this class suffered more than any other, and the mortality among the Koris and Julahas was unusually great. The agriculturists were at first very loth to go on the works, but the pinch of hunger soon overcame their prejudices; the futility of attempting tillage broke their spirits, a result which was hastened by the ravages of cholera in the villages. The only assistance given to the landowners was the suspension of a large amount of revenue, but the whole of this was ultimately collected and no remissions were made. The tenants were given liberal advances for seed and plough-cattle, and for the construction of wells; and those who were thus enabled to cultivate their fields profited largely, even in cases where the outturn was but moderate.

1896-97. Pilibhit remained untouched by famine for nearly twenty years after this visitation, and when the calamity of 1896-97 arrived the district was but mildly affected. As elsewhere, considerable distress arose from the unfavourable nature of the preceding seasons, which had particularly affected the important *kharif* harvest. In 1896 the early cessation of the rains greatly damaged the rice and pulses, which produced about one-fifth of the normal, while the large millets yielded two-fifths, the smaller kinds three-fourths and maize did fairly well. It should be remembered, however, that rice covered nearly half the area sown, and the transplanted variety, by far the most valuable portion, was entirely lost. The *rabi* area was under two-thirds of the normal, but the crop was good save in the case of gram, which was a complete failure. Little relief was derived, however, by any but the cultivators themselves, since extensive exportation kept prices extremely high. Aid was given first to the beggars by means of private charity, supplemented by the Government poorhouses. A fall of rain in November gave rise to an increased demand for labour in the fields, but in the next month the poorer classes in the towns began to suffer and a district committee was formed to collect and distribute money for their assistance, the funds being supplemented by a grant from the central committee at the end of February. From December 1896 to September 1897 the sum of Rs. 14,739

was expended in money doles to the respectable poor—chiefly *parda-nashin* women—in Pilibhit. Clothing to the value of Rs. 450 was distributed among the same class. In the rural tracts Rs. 67,180 were devoted to the aid of cultivators requiring seed and cattle. The work was done by local sub-committees and the results were admirable, since in this manner the land was kept under tillage, and an excellent *kharif* harvest was garnered in 1897. Rs. 3,473 were given to enable cultivators to thatch their houses, especially in the north of the district. A further sum of Rs. 2,353 was spent on quinine, which was given freely and proved most valuable in checking the mortality from fever, which began in September 1896 and raged throughout the district with terrible virulence. Apart from the operations of the Charitable Relief Fund, much was done by Government under the ordinary provisions of the Famine Code. The poorhouses were not closed till September, having been open for a full year, and their maintenance cost about Rs. 8,000; while for the able-bodied relief works were started in various places, the average daily attendance from the 7th of January to the 17th of August being 1,824 persons and the total expenditure Rs. 35,669. These measures sufficed to prevent any mortality from actual starvation: but the suffering was very considerable, particularly in Bisalpur. The cultivators on the whole did well, but the labouring classes and those in receipt of low money wages felt the pinch of unprecedentedly high prices, although the district was infinitely better off than other parts of the province.

Danger of famine.

There was a slight scarcity in 1899 and the following year owing to a poor *kharif*, and the damage done by insects to the rice; but the only effect was the dearness of grain, due in large measure to wholesale exportation to Rajputana and the Southern Punjab, and the trouble was of small duration. The loss of a *kharif* harvest is a more serious matter in Pilibhit than in most places, since it is not compensated by a succeeding *rabi*, however abundant, for the food of the people consists mainly of rice and the coarser grains reaped in the autumn, wheat being consumed only by the well-to-do. The cultivators and labourers constitute more than three-fourths of the population, and there are no industries of importance. On the other hand the forests provide

many subsidary means of support, and in bad seasons people from all tahsils resort to the jungles in great numbers. There they are employed in cutting *baib* grass and hay and in bringing it for sale to Pilibhit; while in the private forests many find employment in felling and transporting timber. Consequently in this district the labourers can always find work of a kind which does not exist in other parts of the plains; and when the pinch of scarcity begins to be felt, persons of all classes resort to occupations of this nature. Even in Puranpur, the poorest part of the district, the tenants are generally of an independent nature, in spite of the depressing influences of a poor soil, a most unhealthy climate and a generally low standard of comfort. Most of them are ready to abandon their holdings on the slightest provocation and to migrate to Nepal or the Tarai; and it is a common practice for a tenant, when pressed for his rent, to cut the standing crop and disappear, leaving the landlord helpless. The customary rents, moreover, are very low and the *zamindar* obtains no further share in the produce, while at the same time he is generally bound to advance grain for seed. Further, most of the tenants in Puranpur own cattle, and combine a little breeding with agriculture in consequence of the abundant facilities for grazing. There can be no doubt that conditions have improved greatly of late years with regard to the ability of the people to withstand the effects of drought. The picture drawn thirty years ago was of a very different nature.

Prices.

The materials for constructing a history of prices are more scanty in Pilibhit than usual, since continuous returns are available only from 1880 onwards, when the district first became a separate charge. Probably, however, the case differs very little from that of Bareilly, save that owing to the difficulty of transport, a scanty population and the absence of large towns, the rates were decidedly lower in Pilibhit than at the district head-quarters. The rise in prices during the first half of the nineteenth century was very striking: easy rates had prevailed from the cession of the district up to the famine of 1837, and though there had been a fairly complete recovery after that calamity, the old levels had never been attained. A second sharp rise occurred about the time

of the Mutiny, and from that period onwards a steady but well marked decrease is observable in the purchasing power of the rupee. The earliest figures extant in the Pilibhit subdivision, as it then was, are those of 1861, but these are useless for the purposes of comparison, since the year was a time of famine in many parts and the rates were altogether abnormal. Fortunately the returns for the five years ending in 1870 have been preserved, though these again are vitiated by the inclusion of a year of famine and of at least two others in which the harvests were very indifferent. The average prices of the chief food-grains were 15 *sers* to the rupee in the case of common rice; 17·63 *sers* of wheat, 19·44 of barley, 24·38 of *juar* and 17·68 of gram. A better idea of the normal rates can be obtained by taking the averages of the two best years in each case, and these give 18·47 *sers* of rice, 30·8 of wheat, 25·98 of barley, 29·73 of *juar*, and 24·37 of gram. It is not possible to trace the course of this change from 1870 till 1880 owing to the absence of returns. Prices rose to an unprecedented height during the famine of 1877 and the next year; but the district recovered quickly, and in 1880 the rates were 17·14 *sers* of rice, 25·19 of wheat, 38·58 of barley, 22·33 of *juar* and 26·57 of gram. The cheapness was not destined to last long, and though the next five years were a period of plenty, the upward tendency was very noticeable: rice averaged 16·58, wheat 20·34, barley 32·4, *juar* 26·77 and gram 21·59 *sers* to the rupee. From 1886 onwards the rise was very much more rapid, and indeed that year was marked by an extraordinarily sudden increase in the price of all food-grains throughout northern India. The causes were manifold, such as the fall in the value of silver, the development of communications and the export trade, and the growth of the population: but it is curious that the combined effect should have been felt all at once. Prices rose markedly and then remained fairly constant, and during the ten years ending with 1895 the rates averaged 14 *sers* for rice, 15·42 for wheat, 24·61 for barley, 19·12 for *juar* and 21·11 for gram. The next decade opened disastrously with a widespread famine, and prices went up sharply; but the effect was small in Pilibhit, and the succeeding harvests were almost uniformly abundant. In the second half the rates approached those prevailing in

1886, though they never returned to the level of preceding years. For the whole period the figures were 12·24 *sers* of rice, 14·32 of wheat, 22·2 of barley, 19·95 of *juar* and 17·79 of gram. In 1906 and the following year they rose again by reason of unfavourable seasons, though it yet remains to be seen whether the rise is of a temporary or permanent nature. The question is one of the highest importance in this district, where rents are so extensively paid in kind. The revenue in the greater part of the tract was assessed at a time when agricultural produce was far cheaper than at present, and the state of the market will prove one of the principal factors to be taken into consideration in connection with the revision of the assessment.

Wages.

Wages too have risen, but with regard to them it is impossible to speak with any exactness. In the case of agricultural labour—which in this district means practically all the labour—wages are paid usually in kind at customary rates, and the system of cash payments is not sufficiently general to afford any safe guide. That the remuneration of labour has increased is clear; the difficulty lies in determining the amount of the increase. According to returns published in 1826 the monthly wage of field-labourers ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6—a statement which is so vague as to be of no value. Later returns are more satisfactory, as being more definite, though at best they can be regarded only as rough generalizations. Thus in 1858 a labourer ordinarily received one anna daily; in 1868 six pice; in 1877 the same; and in 1901 from ten to twelve pice. The last is probably excessive, for a careful examination of wages made in 1907 gave a rate ranging from eight to ten pice, which was slightly lower than in Bareilly and practically the same as in Shahjahanpur and Kheri. The converted value of wages paid in grain is about a pice lower, but much depends on the kind of grain given and the state of the market. Account, too, must be taken of various privileges and perquisites, which cannot adequately be measured in terms of money value. The wages of artisans vary with the personal element in each case. Carpenters and blacksmiths, who obtained or an average six pice daily in 1858, three annas in 1868 and four annas in 1877, now receive from four to five and-a-half annas daily, and a similar rise has taken place in the case of other

occupations. In the towns the rates are somewhat higher—as is invariably the case, especially as the more skilled craftsmen are to be found there. Generally it may be said that wages are intimately connected with prices, though at the present day they are subject to greater fluctuations than the latter, the state of the labour market supplying an additional element of uncertainty.

Weights and measures.

The common standard of weight throughout the district is the Bareilly *ser*, which is equivalent to 104 *tolas* of 180 grains each. This is known as the *pakka ser*, the *kachcha ser* being exactly half that amount. The Government *ser* of 80 *tolas* is seldom used, except in official transactions, and there is little desire for change. It is rather difficult to see why the heavy *ser* has remained unaltered, since it originally consisted of 104 Bareilly rupees of 172 grains, and the substitution of the modern currency should properly give a *ser* of a little more than 99 *tolas*. In early days many varieties of copper and silver coins were in current use: but they have all disappeared, the sole coinage being that of the British Government. In the measurement of land the same distinction is found to exist between the *pukhta* or *pakka* and *kachcha bigha*. The former is the Government standard of 3,025 square yards, and this was employed in the last two surveys of the district. Originally it was measured by a rope containing 20 *gathas* or knots, the space between each two knots being three *ilahi* yards of 33 inches each. In practice, however, a length of 18 knots was invariably adopted for land under *nakshi* or *zabti* crops, which paid customary money rates, and of 19 knots for *nijkari* lands, for which the rent was ordinarily in kind. In this manner there were two *pakka bighas*, one of 2,450¼ and one of 2,730 square yards; and this dual standard was maintained till 1828, when Mr. Boulderson introduced a general *bigha* of 19 knots for all lands. Such a *bigha* was actually employed in this district at the first survey, though as a matter of fact the divergence from the official standard was of little moment; since in all agricultural concerns the *pakka bigha* was never used, its place being taken by the *kachcha bigha*. This varies indefinitely, but as a rule in the parganas of Pilibhit, Jahanabad and Puranpur the *pakka bigha* contains 3 *bighas* 17½ *biswas kham* or *kachcha*, while in Bisalpur the *kham* measure is exactly one-fourth of

the *pukhta*. In both the former and the latter the *kachcha biswa* is a little more than a square of six yards : in either case it is supposed to be equivalent to a square of two and-a-quarter *gathas*, so that the *ilahi gaz* of 33 inches is maintained in Bisalpur, while elsewhere it is shorter by an inch.

Interest. The prevailing rates of interest are similar to those exacted in the Bareilly district. Loans on the security of real property bear interest ranging from 12 to 18 per cent. annually, while in the case of petty transactions the rate varies with the status and credit of the borrower, the term for which the money is lent and the nature of the security when articles are pledged. The bulk of the money-lending business consists of loans for agricultural purposes, made either by the *zamindar* or the village Bania: these are called *taqavi* in the case of money advanced for cattle or marriage expenses, and *bijkhad* when the object is the purchase of seed. In the case of the former the usual rate is 12 per cent. per annum if the loan be obtained from the *zamindar*, but the professional usurer often demands as much as half-an-anna in the rupee monthly, giving an annual rate of 37½ per cent. Seed loans are made on several systems. In Bisalpur the ordinary rate is that called *deorha*, which represents an addition of 50 per cent. to the capital, the grain being borrowed in Kartik and repaid in Jeth after harvest. Elsewhere repayment is generally made in cash, the interest amounting to two annas in the rupee. Very often the rate when payment is made in kind is far greater than at first sight appears, owing to the practice of the money-lender: that is to say, the value of the grain advanced is calculated in cash when the loan is made, prices then being high, while at settlement the converse process takes place, a very much larger amount being realised, since prices invariably fall when the harvest is reaped. The *deorha* rate in any case is very extortionate, and some landlords ask for *siwai* only, this being but one-fourth of the principal. An immense number of loans are given by both *zamindars* and *khandsalis* to cultivators as advances for sugar cultivation, a fixed amount being lent per *kachcha bigha*. A written and usually registered engagement binds the borrower to sell the produce of his crop to the lender at a price fixed in the bond and to pay on the advance a specified

rate of interest. Landlords commonly charge 12, and others 24 per cent., but the borrower suffers not so much from the rate of interest as from the fact that the price paid for the juice is invariably below that obtaining in the open market. A similar practice used to be adopted in the case of indigo cultivation. Money wa- lent to the tenant, who engaged to pay as forfeit two or three times the balance against him if the plant delivered failed to cover the advance; and as the lender generally took good care that the loan should exceed the utmost value of the outturn the cultivator as a rule became hopelessly entangled, and could only escape by flight to a native state.

Village banks.

The first attempt at introducing the system of co-operative credit societies in this district was made in 1901, when several *zamindars* came forward with subscriptions and societies were started in a number of villages. Most of these suffered from the want of proper instruction and supervision, and in consequence came to an untimely end. Five still remain, but their ultimate success is very doubtful. The banks at Jaraunia and Chandoi in the Pilibhit tahsil are working on small capitals lent by the *zamindars* of the villages, who are wealthy residents of Pilibhit, and the co-operative spirit is practically non-existent. The capital of the Deoria society was provided by an estate under the Court of Wards, and hitherto the management has been monopolised by the estate officials. As an experimental measure the entire control has been made over to the *panchayat* and the membership has been restricted to Thakurs and Kisans, divided into separate *pattis;* the present capital, including profits, is about Rs. 1,400. The Jatpura society in the Puranpur tahsil needs similar reorganisation if it is to prove a success, since the *panchayat* is a purely nominal body, the actual manager being the *zamindar*, Thakur Sarabjit Singh. This is a registered society with assets amounting to about Rs. 560. The largest and the most promising bank is at Bisalpur, another registered society, which has a borrowed capital of Rs. 3,670, in addition to Rs. 800 deposited by the members and profits of Rs. 640 up to date, while the membership includes 239 persons. Though in this case the *panchayat* meets regularly and has attained some measure of independence and control, the success of the bank has been mainly due to the energy

of the late Lala Lalta Prasad of Bisalpur, who was the secretary of the society, and it remains to be seen whether his recent death will seriously affect the vitality of the institution.

Manufactures.

The list of manufactures and industries is extremely meagre, and there is nothing for which Pilibhit is in any way celebrated. The most important product is unrefined sugar, which is still made in large quantities and exported to the markets of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. The system of manufacture requires no description, being similar to that in vogue throughout all Rohilkhand. The sugar is sent out in the form of *gur* and *rab*, and it has been calculated that a sugar-mill can turn out some 600 maunds of juice monthly, and that this amount yields 105 maunds of *gur* or 175 maunds of *rab*. A large number of the weavers, both Hindu and Musalman, are still engaged in the manufacture of the common country cloth known as *garha*, and at the last census about 11,000 persons derived a subsistence from the hand-weaving industry. The business has, however, declined greatly of late years, owing to the competition of European and factory-made cloth; many of the weavers have betaken themselves to agriculture, though in most cases their husbandry is of an inferior description. The fabrics produced in this district present no peculiar feature, and there is no manufacture of the superior kinds of cloth. At Pilibhit itself a certain amount of coarse hempen material is produced, and there is a fair trade in sacking. A little cotton-printing is done in the villages, particularly in pargana Jahanabad. Among the remaining industries are those connected with work in wood, cane and other forest products. In former days Pilibhit was a great centre of wood-carving, but for practical purposes the art may be said to have disappeared. Another vanished industry is that of boat building, which was once carried on to a large extent, but disappeared with the transfer of the Oudh forests beyond the Sarda to Nepal. At present the chief articles of manufacture are country carts, and notably the light two-wheeled vehicles known as *rahlus*, for which Pilibhit has a well-deserved reputation: they are sent in large numbers to the fair at Gola Gokarannath in Kheri. The joiners of the place turn out some quantity of household furniture, bedsteads and the like, and in some instances these are

painted and lacquered. Mention may also be made of the *tarkashi* work, or inlaying with wire. This is somewhat similar in character to that produced in Mainpuri, though the execution is inferior. The principal articles thus decorated are wooden sandals, and sometimes these are of an elaborate design. The peg held between the big and the second toe is carved in the form of a flower-bud, generally that of a pomegranate, and in walking it closes with the pressure of the foot as each step is taken and opens when the foot is raised for the next step. Work in metals is to be seen at Pilibhit and a few other places, a fair amount of brass vessels being exported thence to Nepal and there is a small trade in leather, as well as in horns and hides. The pottery of the district is of the ordinary description, and the manufacture is confined to the common household utensils. There is an abundance of suitable clay in all parts of the district and, as in Bareilly, it is mixed with river sand to enable it to stand the heat of the kiln; a vitreous glaze is sometimes added, being usually obtained from broken glass bangles and coloured red or yellow.

Trade.

The export trade of the district consists almost exclusively in agricultural produce, mainly in the form of sugar and rice. In former days timber was an important article of trade, but the business received a severe check with the cession of the best *sal* forests to Nepal, and a further decline has set in since the construction of the railway from Mailani to Dudhwa in the north of Kheri. The timber merchants of Pilibhit can no longer compete with the Government forests in Oudh, owing to the disadvantages from which they suffer in the matter of carriage. There is some traffic in cattle, but the remaining commodities exported from the district are very few and of little value. The imports consist mainly in piece-goods, metals, salt and other requirements of a purely agricultural population. In connection with trade, however, perhaps the most important feature is the large through traffic with Nepal, a very considerable proportion of which passes through Pilibhit. The exports and imports are registered by the Agriculture and Commerce department, so that it is possible to speak of this trade in fairly definite terms. Outposts for registration purposes are maintained at Neoria

Husainpur, Mahof, Madho Tanda and Puranpur, so as to command all the available routes. The imports from Nepal comprise for the most part *ghi,* rice, oilseeds, hides, drugs and various food-grains, while in former days timber was an important item. Other articles include cattle, dyes, turmeric and oilcake. The principal exports on the other hand are European and Indian cotton goods, petroleum, food-grains and fruit, notably the pineapples for which Pilibhit is famed. The balance of trade is largely in favour of Nepal, for during the five years ending in 1907 the imports amounted on an average to 53,841 maunds of goods and 9,500 cubic feet of timber annually, the estimated value being Rs. 2,01,832; while the exports averaged 12,777 maunds, the registered value being Rs. 68,704. This trade is steadily on the increase, the returns of the last year being much higher than any previously recorded, while the general growth of the traffic may be estimated from the fact that in 1877, just thirty years ago, the total value of the imports was Rs. 1,20,550, while that of the exports was no more than Rs. 14,585.

Markets. The system of trade routes has been greatly affected by the opening of the railway, though this has served rather to provide new means of communication with other districts than to displace any of the old lines of traffic except, perhaps, the metalled road from Pilibhit to Bareilly. For the Nepal trade the chief roads are still the roads leading to Pilibhit from Tanakpur, Mela-ghat and Mundia-ghat, while in the rest of the district trade chiefly follows the lines from Bisalpur to Bareilly, Khudaganj and Pilibhit. In Puranpur there was little trade before the railway came, and the small quantities of sugar, timber and cattle that were exported had to be taken either to Pilibhit or to Pawayan. Consequently there has been but little change in the relative positions of the local markets, save that Puranpur has become a much more important place than was formerly the case. Pilibhit and Bisalpur are the chief collecting and distributing centres, and after these come Bilsanda and Neoria. In addition, there is a large number of village markets or *penths* in every pargana, held usually twice a week: and to these the cultivators of the surrounding country

bring their produce, which is bought by the Banjaras, Banias and other distributing agents. A list of all these markets, showing their situation and the bazar days, will be found in the appendix. They are often a source of great profit to the landlords of the villages in which they are situated by reason of a tax known as *chungi*, and levied on all grain-sellers whether residents or otherwise. Similar dues are levied at the cattle fairs, the *zamindar* receiving from the buyers a small percentage on the sale price in return for registration of the cattle sold.

Fairs.

Another list given in the appendix shows the fairs that are held periodically in the district. The majority are the ordinary religious gatherings that take place at the principal towns and villages on the occasion of the chief Hindu and Musalman festivals, such as the Dasahra, Ramlila and Muharram. These assemblages are practically devoid of any commercial significance, and none is of unusual size or interest. The largest fair is that held on the full moon of *Kartik* at Mundia-ghat on the Sarda, ostensibly for bathing in that river, though it affords an opportunity for a good deal of trade with Nepal. Of late years, however, it has been the practice to hold the fair at Girwa-ghat on the Nepalese side of the river. It is interesting to note that of the minor fairs that held at Bisalpur in commemoration of the coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII has become a permanent institution.

Communication.

The physical aspects of the district, combined with its remote situation, far removed from all centres of political importance, have always tended to poverty of means of communication. None of the old highways ran through the tract, and when this part of the country was first included in the dominions of the East India Company roads were almost non-existent. The Rohillas, it is true, had some sort of a road connecting Bareilly with Pilibhit, which was frequently the residence of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, and there was also a recognised route to Bisalpur and Shahjahanpur. Elsewhere progress was rendered exceedingly difficult by the forests and swamps on either side of unbridged rivers. Under British rule the payers of the Government revenue were made responsible for the upkeep of roads

in their estates, but such roads were extremely few and bad, while the nominal duty imposed on the *malguzars* was seldom performed. Little progress was effected till the imposition of a road cess at the time of the settlement under Regulation IX of 1833 and the formation of a road committee, which remained in existence till the constitution of the district committee in 1871, this being in turn replaced in 1884 by the district board. By 1871 a fair amount of roads had been opened, the aggregate length in the present district of Pilibhit being 210 miles; but in almost every case they were of very indifferent quality, and bridges were few and far between. A good deal was accomplished during the famine of 1878 and many more roads have since been added, while the forests have been opened up and are now traversed by a number of tolerable cart tracks. A constant difficulty, however, lies in the practical absence of *kankar*, the whole of which has to be imported at great cost. The municipality of Pilibhit has gone to much expense in this direction by metalling several of the roads in the town, but outside its limits metalled roads are, with one exception, non-existent. Communications have been vastly improved by the introduction of the railway, which traverses the district from east to west and has opened up the hitherto almost inaccessible tracts of the Puranpur tahsil; but as a general rule the facilities for carriage are extremely poor in the northern and eastern parts, and the Bisalpur tahsil alone resembles the other districts of the plains in the ability with which carts can proceed from village to village by the ordinary connecting paths.

Railway. The only existing line of railway is that from Lucknow and Sitapur to Bareilly, a metre-gauge track built as a State railway and leased to the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company. The section from Bhojupura to Pilibhit was opened on the 15th of November 1884, and that from Pilibhit to Gola in Kheri on the 1st of April 1891. The line enters the district on the western borders of pargana Jahanabad and thence goes to Pilibhit, crossing the Deoha by a good iron-girder bridge, and then turns east-south-east to traverse the parganas of Pilibhit and Puranpur, eventually leaving the district and passing into Shahjahanpur after a course of 48 miles. There are stations at

Shahi—at first known as Jahanabad and then as Khamaria—Pilibhit, Shahgarh, Puranpur and Dudhia Khurd, or Dharampur. There was formerly a station at Mala, between Pilibhit and Shahgarh, but it was abandoned on account of the small traffic and the extreme unhealthiness of the place. It is now proposed to run a branch from Pilibhit northwards to Tanakpur in the Almora district, so as to afford an easier outlet for the traffic of the hills and Nepal. This would undoubtedly have a marked effect on the trade of this district. As it is, a large number of Banias and other merchants go to Tanakpur during the cold weather, but their operations are limited both by the difficulty of transport and the insalubrity of the climate. The railway will remove the former obstacle, while doubtless the climate will gain with the increase of population and the clearing of the jungle. The line has twice been surveyed, and will probably be constructed at an early date as a part of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway. A second project is perhaps of greater importance. This embraces the construction of a line by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur. The survey was commenced in 1906, the intention being to carry the line from north to south through the Bisalpur tahsil, which will derive incalculable benefits from its construction.

All the roads in the district, save those maintained by the municipalities and the Forest department, are under the control of the district board. There are no provincial roads, and the Public Works department has nothing to do with the roads beyond the maintenance of the metalled lines and the construction and repair of bridges and culverts, the cost of which is met from local funds. As already mentioned, the number of metalled roads is remarkably small: they have a total length of 12½ miles, and more than 10½ miles of this belongs to the road from Bareilly to Pilibhit. The remainder are branches from this, leading to Shahi railway station, to the collector's residence and the police *havalat* at Pilibhit, and to the railway station at the latter place. The Bareilly road crosses the Absara by a masonry bridge, and till the construction of the railway bridge over the Deoha the passage of that river was effected by a ferry, replaced during the cold weather by a temporary bridge-of-boats. There are a staging

Road

bungalow and a Government encamping-ground at Pilibhit. The unmetalled roads are 299 miles in length and belong to the second, fifth and sixth classes. The second-class roads are subdivided into two, according as they are wholly or partially bridged and drained. Of the former the chief are those leading from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur, passing through Bisalpur, where there is an inspection bungalow; from Pilibhit to Jahanabad and Baheri; from Puranpur to Chuka on the northern boundary; and from Puranpur to Dhanara-ghat on the Sarda. These have substantial masonry culverts, but more are required as during the rains the drainage is often inadequate. The second-class roads of the second category are four in number, and comprise those from Pilibhit to Mundia-ghat and Nepal, with a temporary wooden bridge over the Chauka; from Pilibhit to Madho Tanda, with a good iron bridge over the Sanda in the third mile, but none in the case of the Mala and other streams; from Bisalpur to Bareilly, crossing the Deoha by a bridge-of-boats; and from Bisalpur to Khudaganj and Fatehgarh. The fifth-class roads, described as cleared, partially bridged and drained, and the sixth-class roads, cleared only, are but fair-weather tracks. They are shown in the list given in the appendix and call for no further description. With hardly an exception they are unbridged, and almost all are impassable during wet weather. Those from Pilibhit to Tanakpur and Neoria Husainpur are provided with a fair but still insufficient number of substantial culverts, but in this respect they stand alone. Besides these two the principal highways are those connecting Puranpur with Pilibhit and Bisalpur, and those from Mahof and Shahi to Sitarganj in the Naini Tal Tarai. The forest roads, though often mere paths along the fire lines, serve a useful purpose: their position is shown in the map accompanying this volume. Beyond the Sarda there are no roads worthy of the name, and owing to the nature of the country communication between the villages is most difficult at almost all seasons of the year, and an elephant is practically indispensable as a means of locomotion.

ries.

The old bridge-of-boats over the Deoha at Pilibhit has been replaced by the railway bridge, and now the only public ferry is that on the road from Bisalpur to Bareilly, which is controlled

by the district board. The various ferries over the Sarda, of which a list is given in the appendix, are owned and managed by the *zamindars*, who derive a considerable income therefrom especially in the case of the Mundia-ghat and Dhanara ferries. The Sarda is not a navigable river, owing to the nature of its bed and the shifting channel. The Deoha, on the other hand, is practicable for country boats as far up as Pilibhit, though the traffic is now inconsiderable.

females. Hindus aggregated 388,667, while Musalmans and others, the latter being very few in number, amounted to 78,603. The average density had risen by this time to 348 persons to the square mile, the total area of the district being returned as 1,343 square miles. As before, Bisalpur took the lead with 537, followed by the Pilibhit tahsil with 439 and by Puranpur with 151. The number of towns had increased by one, Neoria Husainpur having a population of over five thousand inhabitants.

Census of 1872. The following enumeration took place seven years later, in 1872, when the district was still included in Bareilly. On this occasion it was found that the rate of increase had been steadily maintained, being slightly more marked in the Pilibhit pargana than elsewhere. The population numbered 492,098 souls, of whom 227,553 were females: the Hindu element amounted to 413,474 persons, while 78,600 were Musalmans and 24 of other religions. The density, calculated on the area of the revenue survey, averaged 364 to the square mile, the proportion ranging from 559 in Bisalpur to 470 in the Pilibhit tahsil and only 167 in Puranpur. The number of towns and villages was 1,180, and of these 1,112 contained less than one thousand inhabitants apiece, 56 between one and two thousand, while of the twelve larger places three, Pilibhit, Bisalpur and Neoria Husainpur, had populations exceeding five thousand.

Census of 1881. Up to the present time the figures of 1872 have never been exceeded. A period of indifferent harvests and widespread sickness ensued, with the result that in 1881, the first census taken since the constitution of the new district, a heavy drop was found to have occurred. The total fell to 451,601 persons, including 211,814 females; Hindus numbered 377,003, Musalmans 74,580 and others 18, all Christians. The decrease was most marked in Bisalpur, which had suffered somewhat heavily in the famine: but it was also very noticeable in the Pilibhit tahsil. Puranpur on the other hand showed a distinct increase, probably on account of immigration from the drier tracts. The average density of the population throughout the district was 329·2 to the square mile, Bisalpur coming first with 494, Pilibhit next with 387 and then Puranpur with 173. The number of towns and villages had declined to 1,053, of which

992 contained less than one thousand persons each, 42 between one and two thousand, while 19 had a larger population, though in the case of Pilibhit and Bisalpur alone did the total exceed five thousand.

Census of 1891. The ensuing decade witnessed a general recovery: the seasons were almost without exception favourable, and serious epidemics were rare. The total population rose to 485,108, of whom 226,846 were females. It was still short of the figure attained in 1872, though there is some reason for believing that the latter census was in some respects defective, tending to err in the direction of excess, since the rules lent themselves in certain cases to double enumeration. Of the whole population 402,120 were Hindus, 82,486 Musalmans and 760 of other religions, the increase under this head being due to the spread of Christianity and the Arya Samaj. The average density had risen to 353·8 per square mile of the whole district, the tahsil figures being 526 for Bisalpur, 419 for Pilibhit and 185 for Puranpur. The number of inhabited towns and villages was 1,051, or two less than at the previous census, and these comprised 990 with under one thousand, 43 between one and two thousand, 15 between two and five thousand and three with larger populations, Neoria Husainpur having recovered its position in this grade.

Census of 1901. In the ten years that elapsed before the next census was taken, in March 1901, the district experienced several vicissitudes of fortune. The period commenced with a series of abnormally wet years, in which the lowlying areas suffered much from floods and general sickness. Then came the famine of 1896-97, which affected the dry areas, and though it was not severely felt in this submontane tract it caused a somewhat extensive movement of population. The closing years witnessed general prosperity, save for the unfavourable rains of 1899. The net result was a somewhat marked decrease in the Puranpur and Pilibhit tahsils and a rise in Bisalpur, the total population being 470,339. This gave an average density of 342·6 persons to the square mile, the highest being 541 in Bisalpur and the lowest 174 in Puranpur, where the mortality from fever had been very great; while in the Pilibhit tahsil the average was 390. The proportion is undoubtedly very low as compared with those found in other

parts of Rohilkhand, but it should be remembered that the physical aspects of Pilibhit are very different from those of the remainder of the division. The Bisalpur tahsil alone resembles the adjoining tracts to the south and west, and here the average density is fully as great as in Shahjahanpur. The rest of the district is more like Kheri to the east or the Naini Tal Tarai to the west, and indeed the average density of the north and east of the district is actually greater than in either of the contiguous districts.

Migration. It is not easy to determine with any accuracy how far the decline in the population was due to migration. It appeared that of all the persons enumerated in Pilibhit 85·45 per cent. were born in this district, 12·88 per cent. hailed from Bareilly and other contiguous districts, including the kingdom of Nepal, and 1·67 per cent. came from further afield. The number of immigrants is necessarily large owing to the unhealthiness of the climate, which kills off the cultivators and their children, so that a constant supply of fresh labour is needed to keep the fields under tillage. The same thing occurs, though to a much larger extent, in the Tarai. Ordinarily, therefore, immigration merely replaces losses and does not swell the population; and while a larger influx occurs in time of famine, when cultivators flock to the moist lands of the north, the action is reversed by a succession of wet seasons, which leaves the jungle tracts waterlogged and saturated with malaria. The difficulty of determining the actual addition to the population during the decade lies in the fact that the date of immigration is an unknown quantity: while roughly 14·5 per cent. of the inhabitants enumerated in 1901 were immigrants, the proportion in 1891 was 15·8 per cent., so that the increment due to recent migration is necessarily smaller than at first sight appears. Bearing this in mind, it appears that the district actually lost in population by migration instead of gaining, for the figures of emigration show that of all the persons enumerated in India who gave Pilibhit as their birthplace only 86·93 per cent. were found in this district. That emigration went on to a considerable extent appears certain from an examination of the vital statistics, even if ample allowance be made for defective registration. Between 1891 and 1900, inclusive, the recorded births numbered

196,307 and the deaths 186,218, from which an addition of over 10,000 persons might be expected instead of a decrease of 14,769. Emigration to the extent of 13·07 per cent. means an actual loss of 59,713 persons found in other districts of the United Provinces alone, to say nothing of migration beyond these limits; and though this figure is subject to similar deductions as is the case with immigration, it is sufficiently large to account for the loss of population caused otherwise than by death. The vast majority of the emigrants were found in the neighbouring districts of Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Naini Tal.

Towns and villages. The district is essentially an agricultural and pastoral tract, so that it is not surprising to find an overwhelming preponderance on the part of the rural population. The only towns of any size are the municipalities of Pilibhit and Bisalpur, and no other place contains as many as five thousand inhabitants. Three small places, Neoria Husainpur, Jahanabad and Bilsanda, are administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856 and their population may perhaps be included in the urban community; but even so the latter amounts only to 11·6 per cent. of the total, and the proportion would be much lower but for the fact that so large an area is very sparsely populated and undeveloped. At the last census there were five towns and 1,056 villages. Of the latter 1,007 contained less than 1,000 persons apiece with an average population of 333 souls; 37 had between one and two thousand, and only twelve others possessed more than two thousand inhabitants. No less than 44·26 per cent. of the people is to be found in small villages of under 500 persons each. In the south and west these villages generally resemble those found in Bareilly and Shahjahanpur, being mere collections of mud huts, usually with thatched roofs, while the *zamindar's* residence is generally more conspicuous than the rest, sometimes being built in two storeys. In the jungle tracts the mud houses are more rare, and the people reside largely in huts of grass or wattle: the sites are more scattered, and the condition of affairs approaches to that prevailing in Kheri and the Tarai. The population in these parts is very fluctuating, and few villages are of any antiquity; while here and there may be seen deserted sites of all ages, the

oldest being often of considerable magnitude and bearing witness to the existence in former days of a far more widespread civilisation in the submontane belt than is now to be witnessed.

Sex. Of the whole population 249,615 were males and 220,724 were females. The latter thus amount to 46·93 per cent. of the total, the disproportion between the sexes being almost similar throughout the district: the percentage of females ranges from 47·24 in tahsil Pilibhit to 46·84 in Puranpur and 46·67 in Bisalpur. Thus the district lies midway between Kheri on the east, where there are 89 females to every hundred males, and Bareilly on the west, in which the corresponding figure is but 86, the latter also being found in Shahjahanpur to the south. The excess of males is common to all the western districts of the United Provinces, while an equally marked defect occurs in the eastern tracts. The reason is a matter for speculation. It has been ascribed by some to the practice of female infanticide; but this theory breaks down under examination since the deficiency of females is almost as marked in the Musalman as in the Hindu community. Nor is it confined to the higher castes, which have hitherto rested under suspicion of infanticide, but it is a common phenomenon in every grade of society. Probably it is true that in earlier enumerations there was some concealment of females, but it is very doubtful whether this now takes place to any appreciable extent. The proportion in 1872 was 86 females to every hundred of the opposite sex; in 1881 it was 88·3, in 1891 it had dropped again to 87·8 and in 1901 it was 88·4. A similar rise and fall has been observed in other districts, but no safe deductions can be made therefrom: it is, however, certain that more male than female births occur, or at least are reported, as will be seen from the table given in the appendix.*

Religions. Classified according to religions the population in 1901 comprised 386,791 Hindus, 81,424 Musalmans, 1,296 Christians, 675 Aryas, 149 Sikhs and 4 Jains. Thus 82·24 per cent. of the inhabitants were Hindus and 17·31 per cent. Musalmans, the proportions in other cases being insignificant. In the predominance of Hindus the district rather resembles Budaun

*Appendix, table III.

and Shahjahanpur than the other parts of Rohilkhand, and at no time was Musalman supremacy so strongly marked as in the rest of the province: not indeed because there were any local Hindu chieftains of note, but rather because this remote forest-clad tract was of less political and economic importance than the rich plains of Moradabad and Bareilly. The district affords a good example of the common phenomenon that Musalmans increase more rapidly than their Hindu neighbours. In 1881 they numbered but 16·51 per cent. of the whole, while ten years later the figure was 17, and by 1901 it had risen to 17·31 per cent. This result seems to be due to the advantages derived from a more liberal diet, which conduces not only to greater longevity, but also to superior fertility and stamina; and at the same time it is probable that the Muhammadan community contains a lower proportion of the poorest classes than is to be found among the Hindus. The relative distribution of the various religions differs considerably in the several tahsils. In Pilibhit, the chief seat of the Rohilla power, Musalmans form 27 per cent. of the population; whereas in Puranpur, which has but recently been colonised, the proportion is only 12 and in Bisalpur no more than 10·6 per cent., this subdivision having remained almost exclusively Hindu: if the town of Bisalpur itself be excluded, the ratio drops to merely 9·4 per cent.

Hindus

Hinduism in Pilibhit presents no peculiar features. An attempt was made in 1901 to discover the prevailing forms of belief but without success, as only a minute fraction of the people expressed adherence to any definite sect; and to an even greater extent than elsewhere the replies seem to have been suggested by the specimen entries shown in the instructions issued to enumerators. A large number, it is true, were returned as monotheists, but this does not connote any particular sect, as belief in a supreme deity is distinctly characteristic of Hinduism as a whole. Generally it may be said that the conscious belief of the masses is an ill-defined pantheism; and this assertion is strengthened by the extraordinary amount of superstition still prevalent among the agriculturists, as already exemplified in connection with the processes of husbandry. The only important division of the Hindu community is that according to castes.

The number of the latter is very great, the more so perhaps because practically the whole population consists of, or is sprung from, more or less recent immigrants, so that there is no dominant caste in any part of the district that has been long established in these parts or has made its influence widely felt. Altogether representatives were found of no fewer than 66 different castes, excluding subdivisions. Many of these, it is true, are of little importance, for while ten castes together make up 69·36 per cent. of the whole population, there were 36 with less than a thousand persons apiece, and in 22 instances the numbers did not exceed two hundred. It appears, however, that the actual number of castes is even greater than that shown, since in 825 instances no particular caste was specified. On the other hand the composition of the population is in few respects remarkable, and ethnographically Pilibhit is of little interest: no caste is in any way peculiar to the district, and owing to the smallness of the area none occurs in exceptional and few in unusual numbers.

Kisans.

The first place is taken by the Kisans, who numbered 54,000 persons or nearly 14 per cent. of the total Hindu population. They far surpass all other castes in the Puranpur tahsil, but in Bisalpur they are outnumbered by the Kurmis and in Pilibhit by the Lodhs. The aggregate is exceeded in few districts, only Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur and Bareilly showing a larger number. They are also found in considerable strength in Budaun and Hardoi, though elsewhere their place is generally taken by other castes of a similar character and origin. They are agriculturists by occupation and as husbandmen they have attained a high standard of excellence, ranking with the Kurmis, Kachhis and Koeris as cultivators. The Kisans are said to be closely allied to these races, while in other parts of Rohilkhand, and particularly in Budaun, they frequently go by the name of Khagi, the latter being properly one of their subdivisions. They own little land, but are in possession of a considerable area as tenants.

Kurmis.

The Kurmis come next, with 46,502 representatives at the last census, making up 12 per cent. of the Hindu community. Two-thirds of them reside in the Bisalpur tahsil, and almost all the rest are found in Pilibhit. The Kurmis are too well known

to require any description, and it need only be said that their presence in large numbers is an asset of the highest importance in the internal economy of the district. As in other parts, the Kurmis are strongly progressive and are steadily improving their position, some of them going so far as to claim a Chhattri origin. They take a comparatively high place among the landholders of the district, especially in pargana Bisalpur, where their chief estates are those of Mundia Bilahra and Amerta.

Lodhs. The third place is taken by another caste of first-rate cultivators, the Lodhs, of whom there were 35,342, making up more than nine per cent. of the Hindus. This total is not exceeded in other parts of the Rohilkhand division, although their strength is far greater in other districts of the United Provinces. Here they belong principally to the Pilibhit tahsil, but they also occur in fair numbers throughout the other two subdivisions. In appearance and characteristics they closely resemble the Kisans, and their cultivation is little, if at all, inferior in style to that of the latter. Traditionally the Lodhs were at one time hunters rather than tillers of the ground; but if this is the case their original occupation has long passed from them, though till within comparatively recent times many of them were engaged as wood-cutters in the forests.

Chamars. Chamars numbered 31,477 persons, or little more than eight per cent. of the Hindu population, and are found in approximately equal strength throughout the district, though they are naturally fewest in Puranpur. The majority are engaged in general labour, but in many cases they are agriculturists, while they figure as tenants to a larger extent in this district than is generally the case elsewhere. Though hardworking and industrious, the Chamar is not the equal of cultivators drawn from the castes already enumerated, and is habitually inclined to desert his holding on slight provocation. Many of them do all the real work on lands nominally held by Brahmans and other high-caste tenants.

Brahmans. Numerically Brahmans take a relatively low place among the castes of this district, their total number in 1901 being 25,305 souls, or only 6·5 per cent. of the Hindus. More than half of these belong to the Bisalpur tahsil, while in the other tahsils they are

evenly distributed. They own a large area of land, but few *zamindars* of any note are to be found among them. As in Shahjahanpur, the great majority of the Brahmans in this district belong to the Kanaujia subdivision, the rest being Sanadhs and Gaurs, with a few Sarwarias and others of less importance. While many are engaged in agriculture their style of husbandry is usually of an inferior description, since the laws of their caste forbid them to handle the plough and they have consequently to depend on hired labour. Of late years the Brahmans have lost ground, almost as much as the Rajputs, and some of their chief possessions have wholly disappeared, notably in the case of the Dubes of Bisalpur. In the Pilibhit tahsil their plight is little better, though there are some fair properties held by the Brahmans of Sheonagar, Surajpur, Dandia Bhusauri and elsewhere.

Muraos.

The Muraos numbered 24,931 persons, or 6·45 per cent. of the Hindus, and are found in all parts of the district, though they are the strongest in the Bisalpur tahsil. They are practically indentical with the Kachhis, Koeris and Malis of other districts, though a few persons were recorded under these distinctive names even in Pilibhit. They somewhat closely resemble the Kisans, but their peculiarity lies in their addiction to garden cultivation and they generally hold the best land in the village, confining their attention to the more valuable crops, particularly sugarcane, poppy and tobacco. They own but little land, though as tenants they take a relatively high position and usually pay a heavy rent.

Other large castes.

The castes next in order call for no special mention, and a mere enumeration will suffice. First come Kahars, 16,415; Ahars, 12,030, more than half residing in the Puranpur tahsil; Pasis, 11,216, also mainly in Puranpur, this caste being far more common in the adjacent districts of Oudh than in the western parts of Rohilkhand; Telis, 11,050, evenly distributed throughout the district; Dhobis, 9,995; Barhais, 9,718; and Koris or weavers, 9,576, two-thirds of them belonging to Bisalpur. All these castes are common to every district with the exception of the Ahars, whose territorial distribution is very limited and who are mainly confined to Budaun, Bareilly and Moradabad. Originally graziers by occupation, they are still found in that

capacity in the forest and jungle tracts, though in many cases they have betaken themselves to agriculture. As in Budaun, the Ahars have always held an unenviable reputation for lawlessness and turbulence, but of late years they appear to have settled down to a more peaceful life.*

Rajputs. Rajputs are comparatively scarce in Pilibhit, their total number being 9,277 souls, of whom more than half were found in Bisalpur, while the bulk of the remainder belong to the southern portion of the Puranpur tahsil. Though they have lost much ground during the past fifty years they still hold a prominent position as proprietors. In the capacity of cultivators they are in possession of large areas; but their standard of husbandry is very low, inferior even to that of Brahmans, their rents light and their recusancy in payment notorious. The Rajputs of this district are drawn from a great variety of clans, this being probably due to the fact that in most cases they are recent immigrants instead of being representatives of old communities that have been in possession for centuries. The chief exceptions are the Katehriyas and the Jangharas, who play important parts in the history of the district. The Katehriyas in 1901 numbered 1,501 persons, of whom 1,098 were found in Bisalpur. They claim to be of Surajbansi descent; but their origin is very doubtful, especially as the name is obviously derived from the country in which they settled, the old Katehr being practically identical with Rohilkhand. They are said to have displaced the Ahars and Bachhil Rajputs, possibly as early as the twelfth century, and their traditions show them to have come either from the south or from the east. For several centuries they held undisputed sway in the interior of Rohilkhand, and were not finally reduced till the days of Rohilla domination. They still own a considerable area, though many of their communities are now in depressed circumstances: their chief estates are those of Bamrauli in Bisalpur and Jatpura in Puranpur. The Jangharas were not separately enumerated at the last census; but ten years previously there were 1,318 persons of this clan, as well as a small number of Tomars who are probably the same, the former being generally represented as a branch of the latter. From very

* Gazetteer of Budaun, page 71.

early times the Tomars held a strip of land along the banks of the Ganges and thence they gradually spread into the interior, first establishing themselves in pargana Salempur of Budaun. Being driven eastwards by the Musalmans, the Jangharas, as they were now called, ejected the old inhabitants of Khera Bajhera in Shahjahanpur at the end of the 14th century, and soon after captured the forts of Madra and Intgaon from the Ahars and Kareli and Marauri from the Bhils or Bhars, thus acquiring the greater part of Bisalpur. Tradition states that in the 15th century Rao Basant Sah founded Deoria on land seized from the Banjaras, and then expelled the Bhars from Garha Khera. They still retain the Deoria estate and other villages, but in recent times much of their land has been sold. They are divided into two sections, distinguished as the Jangharas of the Bhur and the Tarai, according to their settlement in the sandy and marshy tracts. The Bhurs take the higher rank, as the Tarains have adopted the practice of *karao* or widow marriage, and have consequently lost status. The only other large clan is that of the Chauhans, of whom 2,018 were enumerated, 1,300 being found in Bisalpur. Few of these are true Rajputs, though a certain number, especially in the south, may be descended from the various colonies that left Etah and settled in Rohilkhand; but the majority belong to the purely agricultural caste which is found in large numbers in Bijnor, Moradabad and the northern Doab, and are never recognised as Chhatris by members of other clans. There is a considerable number of Rathors, principally in Bisalpur, whose ancestors spread into this district from Shahjahanpur; but no other clan occurs in number exceeding 250 persons, the chief being Bais, Bachhils, Gaurs, Bhadaurias, Panwars, Sombansis, Gaharwars and Gautams. Few of these own any land or have any historical tradition. Mention should, however, be made of the Bachhils, of whom a few are to be found in Puranpur and Bisalpur, large areas of which they occupied in former days though the bulk of their possessions lay in the adjacent tracts to the south and the east. The Chandels, too, are old residents, and, though few in number, they still hold land in Puranpur, retaining possession of the Ghungchai estate.

The remaining Hindu castes may be briefly dismissed. Those occurring in numbers exceeding 5,000 are Lohars, Nais, Banias, Gadariyas, Bharbhunjas and Kumhars. These are found everywhere, and among them the Banias alone are of much importance. They predominate in the Pilibhit tahsil, and besides holding the bulk of the trade they have acquired a large area of land, including among their numbers some of the richest men in the district. The chief subdivision here represented is the Agarwal, making up one-third of the whole. Next come Umars, especially in Bisalpur; several others are found in small numbers, notably the Khandelwals, who are confined to the Puranpur tahsil. The castes with over 2,000 members apiece comprise Kayasths, Dhanuks, Sonars, Banjaras, Bhangis, Gujars, Darzis, Faqirs and Kalwars. The Kayasths, who are mainly of the Saksena subdivision, own a fair amount of land in the Pilibhit tahsil and elsewhere, as also do the Kalwars, especially those of Bilsanda, most of whom are described as Jaiswars and are traditionally supposed to have migrated from Jais in the Rai Bareli district. The Banjaras are still of considerable importance in the forest tracts, particularly in Puranpur, though many of them are now Musalmans. The Hindu Banjaras of Madho Tanda hold a large property, and other *zamindars* of note are those of Pandri in Pilibhit. The Faqirs are of ordinary types found everywhere, and include Goshains, Bairagis, Sannyasis, Jogis and several others; but mention may be made of the Gokulia Goshains of Pilibhit and Bisalpur, who came about thirty years ago from Muttra and found patrons among the Agarwal and other Banias. By sect they are Vallabhacharyas, and their disciples, to whom they act as *gurus*, have built for them several temples dedicated to Krishna and Radhika. Among the minor castes none occurs in remarkable strength, nor is any peculiar to this district. As is the case with most forest tracts the wandering and criminal tribes are well represented, notably the Nats and Kanjars, though it is impossible to ascertain their real numbers, owing to their habitual adoption of other names for the purpose of evading suspicion. Other Hindus.

The Musalmans of the district are almost exclusively Sunnis, this denomination constituting 99·18 per cent. of the whole. Musalmans.

Shias numbered 364 persons only, and the remaining 643 were either Wahabis or followers of some saint. The community is almost as diversified in its composition as the Hindu, as 44 distinct tribes or castes were found at the census, while in the case of 136 persons no caste was specified. Only six of these, however, occur in numbers exceeding five thousand, and these together make up more than 57 per cent. of the whole. Many are quite unimportant, and 15 castes had less than two hundred representatives apiece. Moreover, while there are some which deserve special mention on account of their comparative strength, the great majority have their Hindu counterparts, differing merely in outward custom and only to a small extent from their unconverted brethren.

Julahas. The foremost place is taken by the Julahas or weavers, who aggregated 15,280 souls or 18·77 per cent. of the Musalman community. They predominate throughout the district except in tahsil Puranpur, where their numbers are comparatively few. In most cases they still follow their ancestral trade, but the industry has declined greatly under the competition of factory-made and foreign cloth, with the result that the Julaha is often to be found as a cultivator, his standard of husbandry being very fair and his laborious attention to his fields deserving all praise. Closely akin to the Julahas are the Behnas, of whom 6,011 were enumerated, principally in the Bisalpur tahsil. They are by profession cotton-carders, but like their congeners they largely resort to agriculture.

Pathans. The Pathans constitute the most important section of the Musalman population, of which they form 16·17 per cent., with a total of 13,165 souls in 1901. They figure most prominently in the headquarters tahsil, and especially in the town of Pilibhit; but they are numerous everywhere, and in Puranpur they outnumber all other castes. By profession they are mainly agriculturists, whether owners of the soil or tenants, but in some instances they betake themselves to trade and other pursuits. In almost every case they are the descendants of the roving bands of adventurers who wandered about the country seeking service under various leaders till they settled in these parts under Ali Muhammad and his successors. Generically known as Rohillas,

or the people of the mountain country of Afghanistan, they were drawn from a great variety of clans, the names of which are carefully preserved to the present day. The commonest are the Yusufzais and Ghoris, numbering 2,013 and 1,242 persons, respectively: these are found in every tahsil, but are strongest in Pilibhit. Next come Lodis and Muhammadzais, principally in Pilibhit; Khataks, mainly in Bisalpur; Warakzais, Baqarzais, Ghilzais, Afridis and many others. A considerable number, chiefly in the Puranpur tahsil, styled themselves Rohillas, but this is not the designation of any particular clan, and the adoption of the name tends to throw doubt on their origin. There is also a fair number of Gawal Pathans, a subdivision which is found in few other districts. The chief Pathan families in the district are those of Sherpur in the Puranpur tahsil of Amaria in the Jahanabad pargana and of the town of Bisalpur.

Sheikhs. The third place is taken by the Sheikhs, who numbered 11,663 persons, more than half of them residing in the Pilibhit tahsil and the bulk of the remainder in Bisalpur. As is generally the case the Sheikhs are drawn principally from the Qurreshi and Siddiqi subdivisions, no other occurring in any strength. A few Usmanis and Bani Israils were enumerated; but a large number of Sheikhs are included in no specified tribe, being probably descended from more or less recent converts. Their occupations are varied, but the majority are engaged in agriculture; they own a certain amount of land, though there are no large Sheikh *zamindars.*

Banjaras. The Musalman Banjaras are comparatively numerous here, having a total of 5,333 persons—a figure which is exceeded in no other district except Bareilly. They are closely related to their Hindu namesakes, and their conversion dates from a comparatively recent period. They still follow their ancestral calling as carriers, and are largely engaged in the rice trade. The whole district is full of Banjara settlements, generically known by the name of Tanda; but at the present time the Musalmans of this caste are almost wholly confined to the Pilibhit tahsil, where their principal villages are Neoria Husainpur and Bhikharipur, in the neighbourhood of which they own a considerable area of land.

Rains.

Nothing need be said of the Faqirs, who under various designations aggregated 5,050 persons. No other caste has so many as five thousand representatives, the next in order being the Rains with a total of 4,807. These are found only in the Pilibhit tahsil and in the north of Bisalpur. No other district shows a larger total, though they occur in smaller numbers in the Tarai and in various parts of the Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions. They were originally Hindus and claim for themselves a Rajput origin, though the assertion seems doubtful in view of their essentially agricultural character and their close correspondence to the Malis and Muraos. On the other hand it seems that they were converted at a very early date, and their settlement in this part of the country is ascribed to the effects of the great famine in 1783, which induced them to migrate hither from Hissar in the Punjab. As cultivators they attain a very high standard of excellence and their presence is especially valuable in the Tarai lands of the north, since they seem able to withstand the effects of the climate. Since the advent of the British rule and the creation of *zamindari* right, the Rains have become proprietors of a large area in the Pilibhit tahsil, particularly in pargana Jahanabad, their largest estates being those of Dang, Bhainsaha, Turkunia, Dhundri and Nurpur. Almost all the *zamindars* of this caste are related or connected by marriage with one another. The Rains are very capable but hard landlords; but though they grind down their tenants they take care that the latter do not starve, and exert themselves to ensure that their villages shall be well-peopled and well-tilled. They have largely improved their position of late years, and compare favourably with most other proprietors.

Other Musalmans.

The remaining Musalman castes with over 2,000 members apiece are the Qassabs or butchers, 2,582; the Mewatis, 2,262, who, like the Rains, are said to have migrated to these parts under the stress of famine in 1783; and the Saiyids, 2,066. The last are found principally in the Pilibhit tahsil, and are drawn mainly from the Husaini, Bukhari and Zaidi subdivisions, though among them there are few families of any note. After these come Darzis, Nais, Manihars and Musalman Rajputs, and then a large number of small castes, most of whom have their Hindu equivalents. In no case are they peculiar to Pilibhit with the exception of

the Baidguars, of whom 290 were enumerated. They are found in the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils and are commonly supposed to be a branch of the Banjaras, a theory which is supported by the fact that they usually adopt the prefix of Naik; and in this connection it is worthy of note that the Naik Banjaras of other districts assert that their original settlement was in Pilibhit. The Baids are a recognized subdivision of the Hindu Banjaras, as also are the Guars, the alleged distinction being that the former are employed in carrying grain on pack-animals, while the latter make hempen matting and tend cattle. The supposition is that the two have become amalgamated since their conversion to Islam. The gypsy and criminal tribes of the Musalman persuasion are as common as their Hindu congeners, particularly in the cases of the Nats and Kanjars, while several others occur in appreciable strength, though their true designation was generally suppressed at the time of the census for obvious purposes of convenience.

Christianity.

Of the Christian community all but 13 were natives, and practically the whole of these belonged to the American Episcopal Methodist connection. The number of converts has increased rapidly of late years, especially among the lower orders of society. In 1881 there were but four native Christians in the district, while ten years later the total had risen to 344, and in 1901 to 1,283. Of the latter 595 were enumerated in the Pilibhit tahsil, 518 in Bisalpur and 183 in Puranpur. Since the census there has been a further increase, notably in Pilibhit. Mission work was first started here in 1866 by the Reverend A. Solomon, and the enterprise has since developed into a large organisation which embraces not only the whole district, but most of Bareilly and Rampur. The headquarters are at Fatehganj West in the Bareilly district, and Pilibhit is in charge of a native pastor, others being stationed at Bisalpur, Puranpur and Jahanabad, at each of which places is a church. There are now 19 schools for boys, with 167 scholars, located at the four stations, Bhikharipur, Neoria, four villages in the Bisalpur tahsil and five in Puranpur; and six girls' schools with 83 pupils. In 1902-03 a new enterprise under the name of the Industrial Evangelistic Mission of India was started at Pilibhit by the Rev. G. Lawson,

who seceded from the American Mission and formed an independent and undenominational society with the object of teaching trades to native Christians. He obtained a lease from Government of the greater part of the land known as the *parao*, in the angle between the Deoha and the railway, with the option of purchase for Rs. 4,500, this option being exercised in 1908. Buildings have been erected at considerable cost, including a substantial church, and the institution accommodates a considerable number of inmates, though as yet the experiment has been but partially successful. It is managed by the missionary and his wife, aided by helpers from America and native converts. There is no Anglican church at Pilibhit, but the place is visited by the chaplain of Bareilly as occasion requires.

Other religions.

The Arya Samaj has made but little progress in this district, the number of members rising from 383 in 1891 to 675 at the last census—results which are insignificant in comparison with those obtained in other parts of Rohilkhand. The majority are found in the Pilibhit tahsil, where they numbered 472, while 157 resided in Bisalpur and 42 in Puranpur. They are drawn principally from the Kurmi and Kayasth castes—a fact which illustrates in a remarkable degree the spread of education among the former and their progressive tendency. The remainder, with few exceptions, are Kalwars and Brahmans. In 1901 there were two lodges recognised by the central societies, but no schools or other proselytising agencies. An annual convocation of the Samaj is held at Bisalpur, and the meeting is attended by members from all parts of the district. The Sikhs are mostly immigrants from the Punjab, many of them being in Government service. With the exception of 17 in Puranpur they are confined to the Pilibhit tahsil, and are of very mixed origin, including Kalwars, Kanjars, Banjaras and Bhangis, though many of these are Sikhs only in name. Their presence may in some measure be explained by the existence of the famous Sikh shrine at Nanakmata in the Tarai, which lies within easy reach of the northern borders of Pilibhit, and attracts a considerable number of pilgrims.

Occupations.

The only occupation of any importance is agriculture, which at the time of the last census afforded a means of subsistence to 69·89 per cent. of the population. The figure is well above the

general average for the United Provinces, though it is exceeded in Kheri and many other districts in Oudh. Under this category are included pasture and the care of animals, which engage about one per cent., but no account is taken of the many who are partially agriculturists, although returning some other form of occupation. The latter aggregated 1·17 per cent., though probably the actual figure is considerably larger. The industrial class numbered 15·85 per cent., which is fairly high for such a district. The term is of wide application, comprising all those engaged in the manufacture and supply of material substances. The principal subdivisions are the provision of food and drink, which constitutes 45 per cent. of the whole; textile fabrics and dress, 26·75 per cent., most of these being weavers; work in wood, cane and jungle products, 8·11 per cent.; in metals and precious stones 7·5 per cent.; in earthenware and glass 3, and in leather 3 per cent. The third great division is general labour, other than agricultural, making up 5·87 per cent., and next comes domestic and personal service with 3·69 per cent. Under the head of commerce, transport and storage are found 1·61 per cent. of the inhabitants, the commercial population proper being only ·6 per cent., while the rest are carriers, railway employés, and the like. The remaining classes include Government, municipal and local service, 1·29 per cent.; professions 1 per cent.; and means of subsistence unconnected with any occupation ·8 per cent., the last class being of very miscellaneous composition and ranging from persons of independent means to beggars and prisoners.

Language.

Pilibhit is included in the tract in which the current dialect is some form of Western Hindi, but so far as the actual subdivisions are concerned it may be described as a borderland. In Bareilly to the west Braj is the common tongue of the people; in Shahjahanpur to the south the Kanaujia variety prevails; in Kheri to the east we find the Awadhi dialect of Eastern Hindi; while in the Tarai and the hill country to the north the influence of Pahari is felt. The various forms of Western Hindi differ but little and the change from one to the other is hardly perceptible, so that the geographical limits cannot be determined with accuracy. Added to this the Musalmans, at any rate in the towns, and also the educated Hindus speak Urdu or Hindustani, this being

recognised as the language of polite society. The census classification is therefore to be regarded as somewhat arbitrary. It shows that 99·97 per cent. of the people ordinarily use some kind of Western Hindi, 9·27 per cent. of the whole speaking Urdu, while the remainder, 0·3 per cent., come under various heads such as English, Kumauni and Punjabi, these being in no sense the vernaculars of the permanent residents. Apparently the influence of Awadhi is not felt, and the general prevalence of the Kanaujia type merely indicates that migration has been more extensive from the south than from the east. There is a complete dearth of indigenous literature, though Pilibhit can boast of a one or two printing-presses, and an unimportant newspaper is published in the town. This is the *Riyaz-i-Faiz*, an Urdu weekly with a small circulation issued from the *Hitopadesh* press. The *Pilibhit Gazette*, which was of a similar character, expired in 1906. There are no societies or institutions, literary, social or political, either in the town or in the district, beyond a recently started branch of the Moslem League, formed by some of the leading Musalmans of Pilibhit.

Tenures.

The proprietary tenures in Pilibhit are similar in their nature and origin to those found in other parts of the Rohilkhand division. The development of the present system will be sketched in dealing with the fiscal history of the district in the following chapter. Briefly, the proprietary right was at first conferred on those persons who engaged for the payment of the Government revenue, and although it was never intended to ignore the vested rights of co-sharers in a village community, the practical result in most cases was that the representative of the village became the actual owner. In the Bisalpur tahsil, it is true, the idea of coparcenary possession was to a large extent retained, but in the other and more recently settled parts of the district it was generally reported at the first regular settlement that the form of tenure was almost universally *zamindari*. Time and transfers have greatly modified the position, but the distinction still remains, though every year the increase in the number of owners and the consequent subdivision of estates cannot fail to have their effects. At the present time the district contains 1,259 villages, and these are, for revenue purposes, divided into 2,758

mahals. Of the latter 997 are owned by single proprietors; 1,571 are joint *zamindari*, 132 are perfect *pattidari* and 35 are held in the imperfect form of the same tenure. The *bhaiyachara* variety is unknown, and of the remaining *mahals* 22 are revenue-free and one, in pargana Pilibhit, is the property of Government. Of the *pattidari* estates no fewer than 97 are to be found in Bisalpur, while elsewhere, and especially in Puranpur, the tenure is comparatively rare. The rapid increase in the number of *mahals* during recent years resulting from the alienation of land and family partitions is illustrated by the fact that the total in 1870 was but 1,751. The process has been specially noticeable in Bisalpur, which is mainly owned by small proprietors, the number there having risen from 656 to 1,088. But the same can be said, though in a less degree, of all parts of the district, pargana Pilibhit having 604 as compared with 339; Jahanabad 490 as against 322; and Puranpur 576, while at the time of settlement the number was but 434.

Proprietary castes.

It is unfortunately impossible, in the absence of any statistics of previous years referring to the subject, to ascertain the changes that have been effected in the composition of the proprietary body. That these changes have been very considerable is well known, and is proved by the decayed state of many old Rajput communities in the Bisalpur and Puranpur tahsils, and by the dissolution of several large properties formerly belonging to Musalmans in Pilibhit. The only evidence, however, afforded by the statement of proprietary castes is the comparatively extensive area now held by the money-lending classes, such as Banias, Mahajans, Kalwars and Khattris, who certainly held but little land during the early days of British rule. Statistics of alienations are, however, available for the thirty years preceding 1870, though this includes the Mutiny, when a number of confiscations took place. Altogether during the period 270,511 acres, or 35 per cent. of the total area changed hands, the proportion being 57 per cent. in Jahanabad, 45 in Pilibhit, 30 in Puranpur and 26 per cent. in Bisalpur. Of the whole amount 55,100 acres were alienated by order of court, the remainder coming under the head of private arrangement. At the present time the largest landowning caste is that of the Hindu Banjaras,

who own 20·4 per cent. of the entire area, their estates lying for the most part in the Puranpur tahsil, although they hold 11,720 acres in pargana Pilibhit. Next come Pathans with 16·5 per cent., these being most prominent in the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils; and then Rajputs with 16·3 per cent. mainly in Puranpur and Bisalpur. These Rajputs are principally Katehriyas, who own 59,204 acres, and Chandels with 23,762, the remainder being divided between Chauhans, Jangharas and Rathors, Banias and Mahajans are in possession of 10·4 per cent. of the district, the bulk of their holdings lying in Bisalpur and the Pilibhit parganas. Then follow Rains with 7·5, almost wholly in tahsil Pilibhit; Brahmans with 6·1, in all parts of the district; Khattris with 4·9, in the western portions; Kurmis with 4·3, principally in Bisalpur; and Kayasths with 4·2 per cent., their largest estates being also in the southern tahsil. For the rest Sheikhs own 1·9, Musalman Banjaras 1·3 and Kalwars 1·1 per cent. A large number of other castes are represented, the chief being Saiyids, Kisans, Gujars, Baidguars, Mewatis and Telis, all of whom own over 2,000 acres, while among the others mention may be made of Ahars, Mughals and Lodhs. The great variety of castes represented in the proprietary community is an indication in some measure of the recent colonisation of the district, and of the absence of any clear territorial distribution of the land between powerful families and clans such as characterises the adjacent country in the province of Oudh. As in other parts of Rohilkhand, the greatest difficulty was experienced in early days in determining proprietary right and title, and in many cases the settlement was made with any inhabitant of the village who was willing to engage for the revenue, with the result that such persons found themselves, often to their great surprise, in full and perpetual possession.

Chief proprietors.

Under such circumstances it is but natural that few large estates should be found. The district is in fact essentially one of small holdings, and in most cases the principal properties are of recent acquisition. In a few instances old Rajput communities have maintained possession of ancestral land, though more often their extravagance and their increasing numbers have led to their decline. The Banjaras have long been settled in the more

remote parts, where they have remained undisturbed for some centuries, and among the landholders of pre-British times a few of the Pathans have survived to this day. Apart from these, the proprietors either are the creation of the British Government, such as the Rains, who in early days were content to describe themselves as *padhans* rather than as *zamindars,* or else represent the successful trader and money-lender who has invested his fortune in land, and is always ready to buy up the holdings of the embarrassed communities when brought to the market. Under this category come Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur and his brother, Sahu Har Prasad, the sons of Mangni Ram, an Agarwal Bania of Pilibhit. Their wealth has been acquired by trading and banking, and they are now the largest landowners in the district, holding 30 whole villages and three shares in pargana Pilibhit, eight villages in Jahanabad and four whole villages and portions of ten others in Bisalpur, the total area being 28,884 acres and the revenue demand Rs. 34,600. Both brothers are men of great public spirit, and have done much for the town of Pilibhit. Another family of Agarwal Banias is that of the Seths of Pilibhit, represented by Rai Jagannath Bahadur, the adopted son of Sahu Kalka Das, and his son, Sahu Ram Sarup, who together own six whole villages and 14 shares in Pilibhit, three villages and nine shares in Jahanabad and one village and six shares in Bisalpur, with a total area of 10,853 acres, assessed at Rs. 17,432. This family is closely connected with the former, since Rai Jagannath Bahadur is by birth a full brother of the late Mangni Ram. To the same caste belong Sahu Mangal Sen, Khunni Lal and Dina Nath, the sons of Dwarka Das of Bisalpur, whose combined property comprises one village and 31 shares in that tahsil, with a revenue demand of Rs. 6,373. Sahu Ram Chandra, an Agarwal of Khudaganj in the Shahjahanpur district, owns two villages and one share in Bisalpur, assessed at Rs. 2,200. Among the Khattris who have gained their land in the same manner the chief is Rai Damodar Das Bahadur of Bareilly, who owns six villages and one share in Jahanabad, and nine villages and ten shares in Bisalpur, the whole comprising 17,327 acres, with a revenue demand of Rs. 16,197. Sham Sundar Lal, a Khattri of Pilibhit, holds four villages and seven

shares in that tahsil, paying a revenue of Rs. 7,895, and Sri Narayan of Dehli holds one village and two shares in Bisalpur. In the latter tahsil the Kalwars of Bilsanda, who have made their money by sugar, have acquired a considerable amount of land, aggregating 29 shares with an area of 3,120 acres and a revenue of Rs. 5,040.

Rajput land-owners.

Among the old Rajput proprietors the chief are the Jangharas of Deoria in Bisalpur, now represented by Thakur Umrao Singh who owns four villages and five shares with a revenue of Rs. 3,447, and several other sharers in a large estate, three separate portions of which are now under the management of the Court of Wards; the Chandels of Ghungchai in Puranpur, whose property is now divided between Jang Bahadur Singh, Hazari Singh, Puthi Singh, Sewa Singh, and others, who together hold twelve whole villages and 103 shares, mostly of small size, the total area being 18,991 acres and the revenue Rs. 6,798; and the Katehriyas of Jatpura, in Puranpur, of whom the present head is Thakur Sarabjit Singh, whose estate comprises one village and 19 shares, extending over 9,413 acres and assessed at Rs. 2,128. The Katehriya Rajputs of Bamrauli once owned a large property in Bisalpur, but this has almost wholly disappeared. Mention may also be made of Rani Chandeli, one of the Ghungchai family, who married Thakur Himanchal Sah, a Bargujar of Anupshahr, and owns three whole villages and two shares in Puranpur with an area of 4,140 acres, paying revenue Rs. 1,847.

Banajara estates.

The principal family of Hindu Banjaras is that of Madho Tanda in Puranpur, to which the north of the pargana mainly belongs. Sundar Kunwar, the widow of Rai Singh, owns 45 whole villages and 28 shares, with an area of 82,941 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 9,519; and she also manages seven shares assessed at Rs. 2,029, and dedicated to Sri Thakur Madho Makundarji. Rai Darshan Singh Bahadur of the same family owns 42 shares assessed at Rs. 3,251, and his brother, Pokhar Singh, holds 41 shares paying Rs. 3,027, the combined area being 15,189 acres. Munna Singh, also of Madho Tanda, is in possession of 30 shares assessed at Rs. 2,439; and Jagannath Singh holds one village and 18 shares, paying revenue Rs. 1,733, this property being at the present time under the Court of Wards.

In the east of the Pilibhit pargana there are two large colonies of Hindu Banjaras at Pandri and Bhura Purwa. The former estate is divided into three portions, each at present held by a widow, the entire property comprising four whole villages and 17 shares, with an area of 5,525 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 5,843. The other is in the possession of several owners, and consists of five villages and six shares, aggregating 3,057 acres and assessed at Rs. 3,671. The north of the pargana is held by a large number of Musalman Banjaras, whose chief estates are those of Neoria and Bhikharipur, but the individual holdings are seldom large.

Pathan land-owners.

There is a large number of Pathan estates in all parts of the district, and these are in many cases owned by residents of Rampur and elswhere, the ancestors of the present holders having migrated from the district after the conquest of Rohilkhand. The largest property is that of Mangal Khan, Khan Bahadur, and Bala Khan, Khan Bahadur, the sons of Ala Nur Khan of Sherpur in tahsil Puranpur. They together hold 26 whole villages and 31 shares comprising 125,790 acres, much of which is jungle land, the revenue demand being Rs. 7,661. They are among the foremost men of the district, and in 1906 each received the title of Khan Bahadur in recognition of their personal merit and the loyalty displayed by their father during the Mutiny. Another well-known family is that of Amaria, represented by Akbar Yar Khan and Said-ud-din Khan, who own six villages and three shares in Jahanabad, the total revenue being Rs. 4,093. Asghar Yar Khan of Chandoi in the same pargana is a brother of Akbar Yar Khan, and owns four villages, while three belong to Abdul Ghafar Khan of Sarinda Patti. Abdul Majid Khan of Pilibhit holds three villages in Jahanabad, and his brother, Abdul Aziz Khan, has one village and one share in the Pilibhit pargana; while two villages and four shares in the latter belong to Asad-ullah Khan. Among the non-residents Nawab Muhammad Hasan Khan of Rampur holds five villages and six shares in Bisalpur, and the widow of Nawab Muhammad Mustafa Ali Khan of Rampur owns five villages in the same tahsil. Another is Muhammad Abdul Qaiyum Khan of Bareilly, who has four villages in Puranpur.

Other proprietors.

Few other landowners are of any importance. The chief exceptions are the Rains of Dhundri, Bhainsaha, Udaipur and Dang in Jahanabad; the Kurmis of Mundia Bilahra, who own ten villages in Bisalpur; the Mewatis of Paharganj in Bisalpur; and Qamr-ud-din, a Panjabi Sheikh of Pilibhit. The Baidguars of Pilibhit, now represented by Muhammad Iradat, have recently lost the whole of their estates. In the Bisalpur tahsil there is a number of Kayasth proprietors, but with few exceptions they are non-resident, belonging to Bareilly, Lucknow and other places.

Cultivating tenures.

The cultivating tenures are of the usual description and call for no special mention, since they fail to present any peculiar features. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 459,384 acres, and of this 3·79 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, 45·77 per cent. was in the hands of occupancy tenants, 48·84 of tenants-at-will and ·47 of ex-proprietors, the remaining 1·13 per cent. being rent-free or held at favoured rates. These proportions vary greatly in the different parts of the district. Proprietary cultivation is much more common in Bisalpur than elsewhere, and is comparatively rare in pargana Pilibhit. On the other hand the area has increased of late in Jahanabad, while in all other parts there has been a marked decline resulting from the frequent losses of the old proprietary communities. For the same reason the area tilled by ex-proprietors is largest in Bisalpur, where it amounts to 1,724 acres, whereas elsewhere the figure is quite insignificant. More than half the rent-free area is to be found in Bisalpur, but even there a decline of over 50 per cent. has taken place since 1870, owing to the growth of competition, the abandonment of old customary grants and the increasing pressure on the land. The occupancy area now amounts to 57·9 per cent. in Bisalpur, 46·08 in Pilibhit, 43·72 in Jahanabad and 30·17 per cent. in Puranpur. The last figure clearly illustrates the backwardness and precarious nature of that tahsil, but nevertheless it is the only part of the district in which there has been any increase in the occupancy holdings. The proportion indeed has not risen, but the reason of this lies in the rapid expansion of tillage, which has brought about a more than proportionate increase in the area held by tenants without rights. In

Bisalpur the decline has not been great, but at the same time it should be observed that in a large portion of the occupancy area rights have been recently acquired, barely half the old occupancy area remaining in the hands of the former tenants or their representatives. In both parganas of the Pilibhit tahsil the drop has been very marked, for at the last settlement no less than 103,458 acres were held with occupancy rights as compared with 75,862 acres at the present time. This may be attributed in the main to the deterioration which appeared in certain parts of the tahsil and the generally precarious nature of the forest tracts, while probably the constant migration of cultivators to the Tarai has not been without effect. Undoubtedly, however, another cause is to be found in the constant pressure exercise by the Rain landlords on their occupancy tenants to make them relinguish their holdings. The area held by tenants-at-will varies from 66·6 per cent. in Puranpur to 51·51 in Jahanabad, 50·56 in Pilibhit and 33·78 in Bisalpur. There are no figures to show the relative amounts cultivated by resident or *dehi* and by non-resident or *pahi* tenants. The latter are most numerous in Puranpur, owing to the fact that many of the villages are so unhealthy, and the cultivators on the tracts on the Oudh and Nepal borders with few exceptions reside in the village sites on the edge of the uplands.

Cultivating castes.

The composition of the tenantry is extremely varied, an immense number of castes being represented among the cultivators of the district. On the other hand nearly 58 per cent. of the area is in the hands of only seven castes, almost all of whom have attained a very high standard of husbandry. The foremost place is taken by the Kisans, who cultivate 17·2 per cent. of the tenant area and are strongest in Puranpur and Bisalpur, the figure being comparatively small in pargana Jahanabad. Next come Kurmis with 13·07, outnumbering all others in Bisalpur and Jahanabad; and then Lodhs with 9·8 per cent., principally in the Pilibhit pargana. The fourth place is taken by Brahmans, holding 7·3 per cent.—a remarkably small area as compared with the proportion found in most of the districts. Chamars hold 5·3 and Muraos 5·1 per cent., both of these being evenly distributed throughout the district. Next follow Ahars with 3·9, principally

in Puranpur; Rajputs with 3·1, mainly in the south and east; Pathans with 3 per cent., the largest area being in Puranpur; Rains with 2·5, almost wholly in Jahanabad; and then Pasis, Kahars and Barhais, with slightly over 2 per cent. apiece. Other castes cultivating more than 5,000 acres are Hindu Banjaras, Dhobis, Telis, Gadariyas, Lohars and Nais, though in no case are they in any way conspicuous for agricultural ability. Among the remainder mention may be made of Gujars, Julahas, Sheikhs, Behnas, Faqirs, Kumhars, Beldars, Kayasths, Mewatis and Musalman Banjaras, their holdings in each case ranging from 2,500 to 5,000 acres. The noticeable feature in this statement is the small area in the hands of high-caste cultivators—a point of the highest importance in the general economy of the district. The actual figures, however, are considerably in excess of those here shown owing to the exclusion of proprietary cultivation, which is largely in the hands of Rajput, Pathan and other high-caste communities. Altogether Hindus cultivate 87·9 and Musalmans 12·1 per cent. of the total area.

Rental system.

The rental system is not only somewhat complicated, but varies in different parts of the district to a remarkable extent. Grain rents still prevail largely in the Pilibhit tahsil, where they are in force over nearly 60 per cent. of the cultivated area, whereas in Puranpur they are practically unknown, the total area recorded under this head being but 417 acres in 1906-07, and in Bisalpur the proportion is only 5·3 per cent. In the latter tahsil the area rented in kind has appreciably declined of late years, since in 1901 it amounted to 8·4 per cent. of the cultivation; and the remaining 9,000 acres in which grain rents obtained consists for the most part of precarious rice lands, the alluvial *khadirs* of the rivers and the *bhur* slopes in the east. The only exception to this general rule is to be found in a small group of good villages on the Pilibhit border, which are owned by Rain *zamindars*. Cash rents in Bisalpur are generally determined by a customary rate per *bigha*, fixed according to a rough classification of soils; and rents assessed on holdings in the lump are to be found only in a few villages. This rule does not, however, apply to sugarcane cultivation, for which special rates are commonly recognised, although there is a general tendency at the present time to merge

these rates in a raised inclusive rent by agreement between landlord and tenant. Where these special rents are in force, they are paid only for the year in which the cane is harvested; and for this reason in several villages the rate varies as the crop is *kharik*, or sown after a preceding autumn harvest, or *parhal*, that is to say sown after a year's fallow. In Puranpur, save for a few isolated plots in the south where rents in kind still survive, the rental depends almost entirely on the crop grown, and, except in the case of *bhur* land, is irrespective of other conditions such as the quality of the soil, the position of the field in relation to the village site or the facilities for irrigation. Where a second crop is grown on a field in the same year no additional rent is charged. In both parganas of the Pilibhit tahsil rents used formerly to be paid wholly in kind, and it was not till the settlement of 1870 that any general demand for commutation arose; and even then the landlords proved very adverse to the change, owing to the great power they enjoy under the old system. Where rents are paid in cash they are usually confined to old and stable cultivation in superior lands, or else are mere crop rents for sugarcane, cotton, flax and other valuable staples.

Grain rents.

Where rents are paid in grain the system generally in vogue is that of *batai* or division of the garnered crop. That known as *kankut*, or appraisement of the standing crop by a *panchayat* of respectable tenants, is occasionally to be found in the Pilibhit tahsil, but is by no means common. The proportion taken by the landlord is determined by custom, and for this reason enhancement is almost impossible in the case of grain rents, although instances are not unknown in which the landlord's share has been raised from a low figure to one more nearly corresponding to the general average. The grain when collected on the threshing-floor is generally weighed out or measured in baskets, the old system of division by heaps having wholly disappeared save in the single village of Lalpuria Borakh in pargana Pilibhit. The share may be *nisfi* or one-half, *pachdu* or 16 *sers* in the maund, *tihara* or one-third, or *chauhara* or one-fourth. Several other fractions are recognised, but they are rarely adopted and need not be specified. The lowest rate

is paid only in uninhabited villages which it is desired to colonise or else in the more unhealthy and precarious tracts on the edge of the forest, where it is necessary to encourage the tenants. The ordinary rates are *tihara* and *pāchdu*, but in the estates of Rain *zamindars*, who are notoriously hard and exacting landlords, it is not unusual to find *tihara siwaia* or 16¾ *sers*, or even *nisfi*. The latter is undoubtedly very high, and it is improbable that it can be fully realised in a series of years; the advances of food and seed which a landlord must make when he demands a full half of the crop are rarely recoverable in their entirety, and must be reckoned as a reduction of his share. The mere division of the produce does not complete the transaction. Before any allotment takes place a deduction is made on account of *chungi* or toll, this corresponding to the *gaon-kharch* imposed in the case of cash rents. The rate varies from place to place, according to the number and position of the recipients. Ordinarily, however, it amounts to half a *kachcha ser* per maund, and is divided between the weighmen and the Chamars who carry the grain to the *zamindar's* house. This deduction falls on both sides proportionately; but after the division the tenant has to meet many other demands, such as the five *sers* per plough given to the *thanait* or rent collector, and similar allowances to the blacksmith and carpenter in return for services rendered during the season. The village barber and the washerman, too, receive a present of grain from the tenant's share, and in almost every case the priest exacts his portion.

Cash rents.

It is impossible to strike any general average of cash rents or to compare present incidences with past except in the case of the different parganas. In Pilibhit and Jahanabad the average estimated value of grain rents is Rs. 3-8-0 per acre, but the variations are considerable, since the value of the produce is affected both by the nature of the season and by the state of the market. A rise in prices must involve a corresponding rise in rents so far as the area held on grain rents is concerned. On the other hand the total cash rental varies in a similar manner since it depends on the area sown with the more valuable crops, although there is seldom much change in long-established customary rates per *bigha*. In 1906-07 the average rates were Rs. 5-9-11 per acre for

occupancy and Rs. 7-6-8 for non-occupancy tenants throughout the tahsil, while sub-tenants, who held only 3,129 acres, paid Rs. 7-8-7. The total average cash rental was Rs. 6-4-4 per acre, and this may be compared with the average of Rs. 6-1-5 for the eight years from 1890 to 1898, when the harvests were on several occasions indifferent and the areas under valuable crops lower than usual. There probably has been some rise in the rate per acre, but no statistics are available to show its extent. It is noteworthy that over three-fifths of the cash-rented area in this tahsil is cultivated by occupancy tenants, showing that the practice is more prevalent in the better soils than elsewhere. In Puranpur the average rate for occupancy holdings is Rs. 2-3-1 per acre, for tenants-at-will Re. 1-14-5 and for *shikmis* Rs. 2-3-8, the general figure for the whole tahsil being Rs. 2-0-9. Here there has been little, if any, change since the last settlement, and the returns of intermediate years give averages ranging from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2. This is but natural in view of the backward state of the tract, and also because of the unchanging nature of customary crop rents. The latter average Rs. 4-13-0 for sugarcane and garden crops in all holdings; Rs. 2-3-3 for wheat; Re. 1-11-3 for gram, peas and linseed; Rs. 2-11-3 for late rice, occupancy tenants paying three pies less in this and in many other cases; Rs. 2-1-6 for early rice; Re. 1-11-3 for maize, *kodon* and *arhar*; Re. 1-10-6 for *juar* and *bajra;* and Re. 1-3-9 for the coarse autumn pulses. Sugar and rice undoubtedly show an increase, but the other rates are much the same as before, especially in the inferior soils. The maintenance of these customary rates is almost necessary in view of the peculiar agricultural conditions of Puranpur. The tenants shift their holdings at pleasure, and the landlord's demand can only be ascertained from the *patwaris'* paper at the end of the year. Bisalpur is the only part of the district where true cash rents prevail; but even there the average is vitiated by the inclusion of sugarcane rates, which are remarkably high and amount to Rs. 9-10-6 for occupancy holdings, Rs. 10-2-3 for tenants-at-will and Rs. 11-0-4 for sub-tenants, who are here relatively numerous and cultivate 18,843 acres. Apart from these the occupancy rates is Rs. 4-7-1, that of tenants-at-will, Rs. 4-11-2 and that of *shikmis* Rs. 5-11-10 per acre, the general average being Rs. 4-9-3.

The increase that has taken place since 1870 is not easy to determine; but it appears to amount to about 12 per cent., the former average rate being Rs. 4-2-7 according to the standard rates of the settlement. The reasons assigned for this comparatively small enhancement are that though prices have risen communications are still defective markets have not developed, the population has not regained its former level, cultivation has remained stationary and no improvements have been made by the *zamindars*, many of whom are mere speculators who have replaced the old communities.

Privileged rents. The influence of caste on rent is undoubted, but it is an open question whether this is due not to any special consideration shown to the members of the higher castes but to their inferiority as cultivators, since it is an invariable rule that the better the cultivator the higher the rent. Nevertheless in Bisalpur Rajputs and Brahmans pay on an average one-fourth less than low-caste tenants, and in Puranpur their advantage is from one-eighth to one-sixth : while in Pilibhit, where the land was till comparatively recent times held solely by Musalmans, no such distinction of caste is recognised. It is a matter of common knowledge that in Bisalpur great difficulty is experienced in collecting the rents from Brahman and Thakur villages, and in some cases the rent collector goes in actual fear of his life—a fact which doubtless causes the owner to make a virtue of a necessity. Further the rents are affected by the kinship of the tenant with the *zamindar*, and where this is the case the leniency of the rent is at once noticeable. In the great mass of the villages, however, where high caste tenants are in a minority, they are treated like any others, and there are no signs of the old *rakmi* rates which custom conceded to the tribal brethren and often to the village accountant and the grain merchant. The real privileged tenancy is that of the village servant or the priest, who very frequently are given plots of land free or at a nominal rent on condition of services rendered. Another instance of privilege is afforded by the *muqaddams* or headmen, usually respectable tenants employed by the *zamindars* as collectors of rent and managers of the landlord's agricultural affairs. Usually the *muqaddam* has a small rent-free holding called *bonda*, tenable so long as he remains

in office, though the practice is more common in Bisalpur than elsewhere, as in the other tahsils in place of a *bonda* a reduction of rent is the general rule. Where rents are paid in kind the landlord's share in the produce of a specified plot is reduced on behalf of the *muqaddam*, who thus pays *tihara*, for example, instead of *nisfi*. Similar rent-free holdings are given to priests and astrologers, but in their case a reduction of rent is not customary.

Condition of the people. Much of the district must always remain very unhealthy and physically precarious, so that no great amelioration of the conditions of life can be expected. The reduction of the forest area has brought about a considerable improvement, but in the jungle tracts the general condition of the people and their standard of comfort are much lower than in the open plains country of Rohilkhand. The signs of improvement are most noticeable in Bisalpur, and are to be seen in the clothing of the peasantry, the ornaments worn by their womenfolk, and the increased number of brass vessels in their houses. The number of money-lenders is greater than formerly, indicating that more money is in circulation: and the fact that tenants often assume this *rôle* is a proof of their greater prosperity. Indebtedness is, no doubt, very prevalent, but probably not to the same extent as in other districts which possess large high-caste populations: for there is less extravagance and expenditure on ceremonial matters, and it is at least significant that of all the communities in the district few have suffered acutely on this account. The chief exceptions are the Rajputs of Bisalpur, notably the Bamrauli and Deoria families, and those of Jatpura in Puranpur, the remnants of whose estate, held by Thakur Sarabjit Singh, is hopelessly encumbered. Generally it may be said that in the towns the condition of the people has undergone a marked change for the better during recent years, and that in the villages there has been no retrogression; but rather the reverse. A noteworthy feature in connection with this district is that very few of the so-called agricultural castes live solely by agriculture, for during the slack season they can eke out their earnings by carrying firewood for sale or plying carts for hire. The Lodhs and Beldars, after sowing their fields, regularly turn to employment elsewhere on roads, canals and the like. The Kahars follow

their traditional calling as bearers or take to fishing; while the forest provides a boundless field for labour of many descriptions. It has been said that those families only do not resort to other occupations who are able to dispense with the services of the money-lender; but the number of persons in Pilibhit who earn money in the forests and elsewhere must not be taken as an index of the general indebtedness, but rather as a sign of the extent to which they are more or less independent of agriculture for a means of subsistence. Perhaps the most important factor in the progress of the district is the marked improvement in communications, which has opened up the remoter tracts in a remarkable manner and is likely to have still greater effects when the proposed extensions of the railway system are carried out.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

The district has always formed a part of Rohilkhand, and since its formation has been in the charge of a magistrate and collector who is subject to the control of the commissioner of Bareilly. The sanctioned magisterial staff, which is sometimes exceeded, comprises two full-powered deputy collectors and magistrates and the three *tahsildars*. There is also a bench of six honorary magistrates sitting at Pilibhit, invested with powers of the second class for offences arising within municipal limits and with those of the third class for the remainder of the Pilibhit tahsil. The superior criminal court is that of the sessions judge of Bareilly. The only civil court in the district is that of the munsif of Pilibhit, but appellate and original powers are exercised by the subordinate judge of Bareilly, and the district judge of Bareilly has appellate jurisdiction over the whole area. The remaining officers on the district staff include the superintendent of police, the civil surgeon, an assistant surgeon in charge of the Pilibhit dispensary, the district surveyor, the postmaster and the headmaster of the high school. District staff.

As already observed, the district is of recent origin. When Rohilkhand was ceded to the British in 1801, the entire area was divided into the two districts of Bareilly and Moradabad, the former including the parganas of Jahanabad, Pilibhit, Bisalpur, Marauri and Puranpur Sabna, as well as all Shahjahanpur and the Naini Tal Tarai. Soon afterwards Kashipur was assigned to Moradabad, but in 1805 the area was increased by the addition of the southern half of modern Budaun. This large tract of country remained a single charge till 1813, when the district of Shahjahanpur was formed. The new collectorate was larger than the existing district of that name and embraced pargana Puranpur Sabna, as well as a portion of Farrukhabad and Kheri. In 1833 the Bareilly district, which nine years previously had lost the Budaun parganas, was further reduced by the constitution of a northern subdivision, made up of Pilibhit, Formation of the district.

Richha, Bilheri and Rudarpur. It is not clear why Jahanabad was omitted, though it appears that this pargana was afterwards exchanged for Rudarpur: the arrangement, however, was but temporary, as in 1841 the tract was again united with Bareilly. In the same year a number of villages were transferred to the latter district from Shahjahanpur, resulting in a considerable addition to the Bisalpur pargana. The next change occurred in 1865, when Puranpur was restored from Shahjahanpur. A much more important alteration was the formation of the Pilibhit subdivision in 1871, comprising Jahanabad, Pilibhit, and Puranpur, in the charge of an almost independent joint magistrate residing at Pilibhit. This subdivision was eventually converted into a separate district in the charge of a magistrate and collector in November 1879.

Subdivisions.

At the introduction of British rule the parganas of Pilibhit, Jahanabad and Bisalpur were formed into separate tahsils. Puranpur apparently made a fourth, being united for this purpose with Khutar. A redistribution of the area was effected in 1824, when the Bisalpur tahsil contained the parganas of Bisalpur and Marauri, which afterwards became a single area; Jahanabad was joined with Richha to form tahsil Parewa; and Pilibhit with Bilheri, the headquarters being at Pilibhit. In 1851 Bilheri and the other Tarai parganas were taken under direct management, and in 1863 Richha was attached to the new Baheri tahsil, pargana Jahanabad being assigned to Pilibhit, which also received Puranpur on its transfer in 1865. The latter in 1871 became a sub-tahsil, dependent on Pilibhit, the *peshkar* in charge having no treasury, no criminal or revenue powers, and not even authority to sell stamps. The promotion of Puranpur into a full tahsil occurred in 1879, while Bisalpur remained throughout a separate subdivision. Thus the area is now divided into three tahsils and four parganas, Puranpur and Bisalpur constituting individual tahsils, and that of Pilibhit containing the two parganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad.

Fiscal history.

It will be seen from the foregoing account that the fiscal history of the district for a long period is practically identical with that of Bareilly. At the cession the revenue was collected wholly by farmers, under the system that prevailed throughout

Oudh; and this arrangement was necessarily maintained for the first year, though no records are extant to show the amount actually realised. It is clear, however, that the district was then in a very depressed condition, resulting from the misrule of the past 26 years, and the revenue was little more than half the amount realised in 1754 by the Rohilla chieftains, whose assessment then aggregated Rs. 6,36,000 for the four parganas. The earliest British administrators found themselves compelled to adhere to the principle of farming, which had become fully developed under the Nawab Wazirs, practically every village being auctioned and the right to collect the rental knocked down to the highest bidder. The tahsildars, in fact, were contractors rather than officials, since their salary consisted in an allowance of 12½ per cent. on the collections. Where this procedure failed recourse was had to direct management, though this proved a very cumbrous and unsatisfactory business.

In this manner the first summary settlement was effected 1802-03.
in 1802-03. In order to obtain the full value of each village recognised rent rates were roughly ascertained, or else estimates of produce were prepared for various soils; no bid was accepted below the figure thus determined, while in many cases excessive sums were paid, since the old landholder was bound to outbid competitors for fear of losing not only his ancestral holding but even his very means of subsistence. There was, however, no check on the carelessness or fraudulence of the native subordinates, and it frequently happened that farmers obtained engagements for large areas at nominal prices. The disadvantages of the system were obvious from the first, and hence arose the question of introducing an entirely new conception with regard to proprietary right. Such a status was absolutely non-existent, and the greatest innovation at the first British settlement was the insertion in the leases of a promise of a permanent settlement with the person engaging, on the lines, no doubt, of the procedure adopted a few years previously in Bengal, Bihar and Benares. This promise seems to have been ignored, though it was afterwards revived, and for a while ownership remained undetermined.

The revenue of the four parganas at the settlement was assessed by Mr. Deane, the first collector of Bareilly, at

Rs. 5,00,638, and the demand was current for a period of three years.

1805-08. On its expiration a second triennial settlement was made, to run from 1805-06 to 1807-08 inclusive. The method adopted was the same as before, save that no mention of a permanent settlement was included in the lease given to the contractors. The demand fell off greatly in Puranpur and to a less extent in Bisalpur, but in the other two parganas the bidding was more active and a substantial increase was obtained, especially in Pilibhit, the total for the district being Rs. 5,30,828. The operations were conducted by Mr. Routledge, whose procedure consisted in summoning all the *malguzars* of a pargana on a fixed day, and then accepting the highest bid for each *mahal*. If the total fell short of that previously obtained an examination of the accounts followed, though this could have been of little practical utility in the absence of all statements of area, crops and rents.

1808-09. The third settlement was made in 1808, chiefly by Mr. Trant, though it was completed by Mr. Batson, and engagements were taken for a period of four years. Very little is known about this settlement, since the proceedings were not submitted to Government till long after the expiration of the period to which it extended, and the Board merely expressed themselves as highly satisfied with the result. This satisfaction was probably caused by the large enhancement of the revenue that was then secured, for all parganas except Pilibhit showed a substantial increase, the total of the district being Rs. 6,12,313. As a matter of fact the settlement did not work well, and in the last two years it was found necessary to remit large sums; in many instances the farmers resigned their leases, while considerable areas were thrown out of cultivation in the hope of obtaining easier terms at the next assessment. Much trouble, too, was experienced in connection with the contracting tahsildars, whose conduct in the collection of the reveune was often open to grave suspicion. The original intention was that this settlement should ultimately be permanent, and it seems clear that the landholders consented to the great increase on some such understanding; but the Board rightly considered, though the decision created great dissatisfaction, that the measure was premature

owing to the sparseness of the population, deficient information as to the true resources of the country and the postponement of the decision of the question of proprietary right.

The fourth settlement was made for five years, to terminate in 1816-17, and was conducted under Regulation IV of 1812. The officers in charge were Mr. Christian, the collector, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Calvert, his assistants, and a general superintendence was exercised by Mr. Deane, the junior member of the Board. The assessment was made on the same lines as the preceding settlements, and in spite of the ill-success that had attended that of 1808 a further increase was taken, though the Pilibhit subdivision fared better than other parts of the Bareilly district, the demand being reduced in each pargana except Puranpur; the total for the present district was Rs. 6,21,288. A noteworthy feature of this settlement was that the village headmen were far more widely admitted to engage for the revenue than had previously been the case. This was doubtless due to the numerous resignations of farmers, but it constituted a step of the highest importance in the matter of deciding proprietary rights. In a report of the Board in 1815 they are actually styled proprietors, and the use of this term was shortly afterwards confirmed by the Governor General himself. In Pilibhit, however, the question appears to have been less easy of solution than elsewhere. In most cases there were no persons who could claim to be old landlords, and the right of the headmen selected was merely conventional: in fact, till quite recently the Rain proprietors in Pilibhit were still content to be styled *padhans* or *thekadars*, terms which clearly showed their origin. This settlement proved very unsatisfactory in its working, and in every year heavy balances accrued, while the trouble was aggravated by the drought of 1815, though the chief cause of difficulty was the system of temporary settlements itself, since the uncertainty that prevailed lessened the credit of the farmers. But the authorities failed to realise the true reason of the break-down. The demand was altogether excessive, a result that was almost inevitable under the system of auctioning villages, and it was fixed when prices were high, so that it was but natural that it could not be collected when they had fallen.

1812-13.

1817-18. The fifth settlement was made in 1817, again for five years, and was merely a continuation of the fourth. It was no more successful, for indeed nothing had been done to remedy existing difficulties. Probably nothing was possible, for in the absence of all statistics no one knew the real value of estates: villages were naturally given to the highest bidder, and the old landholder was bound to do his utmost to remain in possession. The state of affairs in Bareilly necessitated a careful inspection of that district by the senior member of the Board in 1821, and was largely responsible for the enactment of Regulation VII of the following year. The Board also issued a proclamation authorizing the collector to relet resigned estates for a period of twelve years, to the exclusion of such proprietors as did not avail themselves of the offer now made. This had a marked effect but did not mend matters, although the revenue was collected with less difficulty than before owing to a general rise in prices and a succession of good harvests.

1822-23. As was elsewhere the case the sixth settlement was merely a further extension of the fourth, and the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822 were disregarded save for the resigned villages, which were resettled by Mr. Boulderson. The assessment was based on the novelty of a careful though unskilled survey, but in practice the elaborate machinery prescribed proved altogether unworkable; a money rent was fixed for each field, and the share taken as revenue worked out at 78·74 per cent. of the gross rental. Even with this high proportion a large reduction in the demand was effected, though the number of villages concerned in the Pilibhit district was small, only thirteen being resettled in the whole of Bisalpur. The very fact of reduction caused much opposition to Mr. Boulderson's measures, but it is certain that they proved highly beneficial and did much to restore content. Any extension of the proceedings was impossible owing to the inordinate length of time involved, and in fact the report had hardly been submitted when operations were commenced for the next settlement.

First regular settlement. This was conducted under Regulation IX of 1833, and is generally known as the first regular settlement. Operations started with a regular survey and a classification of soils, together with the preparation of the village papers requisite for the compilation of a record-of-rights. The latter was perhaps the

most important feature of the settlement, since at length the question of proprietary right was to be definitely decided. The persons from whom engagements were taken were finally recognised as proprietors; and, where villages had hitherto been farmed, the persons who now took what was actually a lease were regarded as the legal owners of their villages. There was no great difficulty in the parganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad, settled by Mr. F. S. Head, since that officer found that practically all estates were *zamindari*, a single person coming forward to engage in almost every instance. In Bisalpur Mr. J. W. Muir found a more complex problem, owing to the existence of numerous Rajput communities, though his general practice was to select one or two representatives and to avoid partitions as far as possible. The methods of assessment in the two cases were somewhat dissimilar. Both officers divided a pargana into circles: but those of Mr. Head were topographical, while in Bisalpur the villages were classified as good, middling or bad, irrespective of their situation. Mr. Head worked on soil rates, educed somewhat arbitrarily, it is true, owing to the prevalence of grain rents: Mr. Muir attempted nothing of the sort, relying instead on general revenue rates for each class of village. In practice there was no detailed inquiry into the real rental assets. The main factors were the previous fiscal history of each estate, and the attempt to equalise the incidence throughout a pargana. From the first it was directed that the assessment should be made with moderation, and the result of a scientific settlement of any sort was inevitably to effect a large reduction in the demand: and, consequently, it has been suggested that the statements of over-assessment and depression were purposely exaggerated. A large reduction was made in the revenue of every pargana except Puranpur, which was settled partly by Mr. Muir and partly by his successor, Mr. Rose. There an increase was inevitable in the face of the widely extended area under tillage. The original demand of Rs. 63,281 in that pargana was afterwards raised to the extent of Rs. 1,921, representing the assessment of 38 *mahals* beyond the Sarda which were excluded on account of difficulties that arose with the Oudh authorities and were subsequently settled by the collector of Shahjahanpur in 1847. The ultimate total

demand for the district was Rs. 5,91,480.* This figure represents the demand for the present Pilibhit district, as modified by the remissions granted after the famine of 1838 and by the alterations in the pargana boundaries. The new assessment was introduced gradually where the increase was large, or where the assets were obviously lower than they ought to be under normal conditions, so as to give time for recovery. In connection with the fall in the total revenue, it should be borne in mind that on this occasion the Government share was reduced to 66 per cent. of the assets, a step which conferred a great additional privilege on the newly-created *zamindars*. The assessment of Bisalpur was reported in 1837 and that of the remaining parganas in 1839 and the following year: the settlement was sanctioned for a period of twenty years, with effect from 1835-36, but was afterwards extended on account of the Mutiny. The working of the settlement was generally satisfactory, especially towards its close, when the rise in prices rendered the demand very light. A few instances of sale and farming occurred in Bisalpur; but all of these took place at an early period, and were in most cases attributable to the results of the famine of 1838.

Second regular settlement.

The proceedings in connection with the revision of settlement began in Pilibhit in October 1865, but in Bisalpur they did not start till May 1867. In the latter tahsil the assessment was undertaken by Mr. S. M. Moens, settlement officer of Bareilly, while elsewhere the work was done by Mr. Elliot Colvin, in addition to his ordinary duties, first as superintendent of the Tarai and afterwards as collector of Bareilly. He was assisted by Messrs. Graves, Moule and LaTouche, of whom the last-mentioned assessed pargana Puranpur. Operations commenced with an unprofessional survey, village boundaries being defined and disputes decided; and after this followed a plane-table survey by *patwaris* and skilled *amins* or supervisors. That of Bisalpur was concluded in June 1868. The revenue survey was carried out subsequently, and served to show the remarkable accuracy of the work done by the local staff. The report on the Bisalpur assessment was submitted by Mr. Moens in September 1871 and the new revenue came into force in July 1872, being

* Appendix, table IX.

sanctioned for a period of thirty years from that date. Mr. Colvin's report on the Pilibhit subdivision was forwarded to Government on the 28th of March 1872, but owing to subsequent revisions the settlement was not finally sanctioned till 1875, the assessment taking effect from September in that year.

In Bisalpur Mr. Moens followed the same system he had employed in the rest of the Bareilly district. Every village was carefully inspected, the soil demarcation being corrected where necessary, and notes were made on special circumstances. Then circles were framed, as far as possible on a topographical basis, and then soil rates were worked out for cash-paying lands, while elsewhere crop rates were obtained by experiment, the average prices for twenty years, omitting seasons of famine, being utilised for converting the *zamindar's* share into cash. These were then applied to the areas of each crop in each soil, and this elaborate process gave soil rates in money. The latter were checked in various ways, a considerable margin being left for correction in the light of personal observation and experience. When the assets were finally determined 50 per cent. was taken as the Government demand, exclusive of cesses. A considerable addition was made on account of culturable waste and *sayar* income, though the practice of assessing on prospective assets was discouraged. On the other hand the total was reduced on the ground of precariousness, the inferiority of the cultivators, the unhealthiness of the climate and similar causes where such existed in individual villages, and some allowance was made for improvements. The revenue determined in this manner amounted to Rs. 3,07,930, respresenting an increase of 10·8 per cent. on the expiring demand, which in the last year of the old settlement stood at Rs. 2,77,783. It fell with an average incidence of Rs. 2-3-9 per acre of cultivation, or practically the same as that of the preceding settlement at its commencement. There had been an increase of 19·6 per cent. in the cultivated area, but this of itself was insufficient to cover the reduction of the Government share from 66 to 50 per cent. of the assets, more important factors being the rise in prices and rents. Method adopted: Bisalpur.

In the rest of the district Mr. Colvin found that the same causes had been at work, while the population had greatly Pilibhit and Puranpur.

increased and cultivation had extended to the amount of 33 per cent. on the whole area, the increase ranging from 19 per cent. in Puranpur to no less than 54 per cent. in pargana Pilibhit. In carrying out the assessment Mr. Colvin followed a somewhat different procedure from that adopted by Mr. LaTouche in Puranpur. In both cases circles were framed topographically with regard to their situation and climatic conditions; and in both tahsils the real difficulty lay in the determination of standard rates. In the Pilibhit tahsil Mr. Colvin rejected the village papers as being deliberately falsified, except in the case of cash-rented villages. For the assumption area he obtained soil rates and crop rates by striking an average of the produce obtained from each soil and crop on the basis of his own experience in the Tarai, aided by local inquiry. The two sets of rates were almost identical, but in practice he relied chiefly on the soil rates. He assumed, and rightly, that prices would remain high and become higher, but in pargana Jahanabad the question of the permanence of the irrigation works introduced an element of uncertainty which, under the the circumstances, was unavoidable. In Puranpur, on the other hand, Mr. LaTouche depended principally on crop rates, deriving these from the rent, as ascertained by local inquiry, paid for each kind of crop in each village. Soil rates were afterwards worked out, but proved of little use save as an occasional check. The backward state of the pargana called for special moderation, and he consequently differed from Mr. Colvin in treating follow with extreme leniency. The revenue of the subdivision, as thus determined, amounted to Rs. 4,12,452 as compared with the expiring demand of Rs. 3,14,330, the initial incidence per acre of cultivation averaging Re. 1-8-9 and ranging from Re. 0-15-9 in Puranpur to Re. 1-14-5 in Pilibhit. The settlement was effected very cheaply, the total cost being no more than Rs. 72 per square mile, though the real expenditure appears to have been considerably larger, as for various reasons the bulk of the officers' salaries were debited to other heads.

Revisional measures.

The new settlement did not prove wholly satisfactory. The assessments at once became the subject of numerous appeals and objections in the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils, with the result that in 1874 Mr. R. Currie, then settlement officer of Shahjahanpur,

was deputed to enquire in to the matter. In consequence of his report Mr. Colvin was directed to revise his assessments, but nothing was effected beyond the reduction of the demand in two villages. In the case of Puranpur, however, some relief had already been given by Mr. Currie, who had provided for progressive enhancements in a number of villages in which the difference between the old and the new revenue was inconveniently great. The difficulty, which was mainly due to the instability of cultivation in the more precarious tracts, was enhanced by the famine of 1877, and two years later a fresh inquiry was ordered in the two tahsils. The work in the case of Puranpur was entrusted to Mr. R. G. Hardy, who found that large areas had gone wholly out of cultivation, the tenants having relinquished their holdings and that alienations had been ominously numerous. The rent rates of the settlement, though fair at the time, were now pressing severely in a number of villages, and the poorer proprietors were naturally the chief sufferers. Mr. Hardy applied the remedy of differential treatment. In 54 villages he recommended an absolute reduction of revenue, the ultimate loss being Rs. 1,619. In 47 villages, where there was a distinct hope of recovery, the demand was made progressive for a term of ten years. In 45 villages summary quinquennial assessments were introduced, with the provision that the settlement demand should be afterwards reimposed should circumstances justify such a course, the initial loss of revenue on this account being Rs. 3,736. And lastly annual settlements were prescribed for 32 villages of the most precarious type, these being in all cases within the forest area. These proposals were sanctioned in 1881 and the arrangement is still in force, although in a few instances it has been found possible to revert to the original demand. In 1882 Mr. P. Whalley proceeded to carry out the revision in Pilibhit and Jahanabad. He found that the area assessed had been unduly large in the villages bordering on the forest, and generally that too much store had been set on prospective assets. There had been a considerable contraction of cultivation in the north of Jahanabad, especially in the unirrigated villages which had lost their cultivators; this result was due in some measure to the policy of the Pathan *zamindars*, who had found cattle-farming more profitable than agriculture,

In pargana Pilibhit deterioration was noticeable in the Tarai villages to the north, whence extensive emigration had taken place and the jungle had consequently spread; and also in the forest tract along the Mala. The latter varied in quality, the southern villages being in a much worse plight than those in the centre and north. With the decline of cultivation the forest had increased, thus affording additional harbour to wild animals; the outlying hamlets had disappeared, and elsewhere, though several villages were still surprisingly prosperous, there was a marked fall in the rental. The inquiry extended to 46 villages in pargana Pilibhit and 17 in Jahanabad. In 13 of the former no alteration was made; but in the others a system of fluctuating assessments, either for the whole village or only for a part, was introduced, a minimum demand being fixed with reference to *sayar* assets, mainly in the form of grazing dues, and a maximum assessment obtained by applying a uniform rate to the cultivated area, the actual demand for each year varying according to the cultivation. The result of this measure was that whereas the original revenue of the villages in question was Rs. 34,578, the minimum was now Rs. 16,991 and the maximum Rs. 43,975, that for 1882 being Rs. 23,645 as calculated on the system proposed. These villages are still treated in the same manner, the assessment being made annually, except in the case of four which have been allowed to revert to the revenue imposed at settlement for the remainder of the term.

Extension of settlement.

The settlement of the tahsils of Pilibhit and Puranpur was to have terminated in 1905. Survey operations were accordingly extended to this portion of the district, and the usual papers were prepared for the formation of a new record-of-rights. These measures were completed in October 1900; and two months later orders were issued for the preparation of a settlement record, the collector being placed in charge of the work. With regard to the revision of assessment, a forecast was submitted in the following August, in which it was pointed out that no marked increase of cultivation was discernible, and that, while the character of the crops had somewhat improved and irrigation had extended, there was no great development of the rent-paying capacity of the tract; and though at one time the Puranpur tahsil showed far

more promise than Pilibhit, the precarious nature of the former subdivision was strikingly illustrated during the famine of 1897, which checked progress in a very noticeable degree. The only question to be considered was the rise in the rental, which had been commensurate with the increase in the value of agricultural produce. It was estimated that a revision would secure an enhancement of Rs. 33,000 in the two tahsils, though in some quarters a less sanguine view was taken of the matter. Ultimately the Government of India recommended the postponement of the revision and the term of the existing settlement was extended for a further period of ten years, to expire on the 30th of September 1915.

Bisalpur

The Bisalpur tahsil, on the other hand, came under settlement together with the remainder of the Bareilly district to which it had formerly belonged, the old assessment expiring at the end of June 1902. It was expected that the enhancement would be small, amounting to little over six per cent. on the basis of the existing rent-rolls: and this proved to be the case, as the final assessment, exclusive of nominal demands, was sanctioned at Rs. 3,26,655, representing an increase of Rs. 19,056, or 6·2 per cent. on the expiring revenue. The nominal demand was fixed at Rs. 3,910, and the total represented 48·99 per cent. of the accepted assets, giving an incidence of Rs. 2·16 per acre of cultivation as compared with Rs. 2·04 at the former settlement. Operations commenced with a survey, and the work of assessment was entrusted to Mr. J. C. Fergusson, assistant settlement officer of Bareilly, who assumed charge at the end of December 1900. For assessment purposes the area was divided into three circles, superior, inferior and alluvial, and then circle rates were obtained mainly on the basis of recorded rents in fairly rented villages, these representing about 70 per cent. of the entire area. The grain-rented area was found to consist chiefly of inferior and precarious land, either swampy or sandy or else subject to fluvial action, though in a few Rain villages the *zamindars* preferred to retain the old system even in the best lands. The latter were assessed at full rates: but elsewhere a deduction was made, ranging from 12½ to 20 per cent. A small amount was added on account of *sayar* income in the shape of forest produce,

mainly fuel and thatching grass, and the total accepted assets came to Rs. 6,83,200. Owing to the slight increase there was little occasion for employing progressive enhancements, the difference between the initial and the final demand being only Rs. 2,500. The settlement was sanctioned for a period of thirty years, and so will not expire till June 1932.

The reuenue. The total revenue demand of the district in 1907 was Rs. 7,22,884, giving an incidence of Re. 1·69 per acre of cultivation, the rate varying from Rs. 2·06 in the Bisalpur tahsil to Re. 1·92 in Pilibhit, Re. 1·88 in Jahanabad and Re. 0·79 in Puranpur. As already mentioned the total is liable to vary from year to year on account of the temporarily-settled estates. The latter include not only those on a fluctuating assessment in the forest tracts but also the ordinary alluvial *mahals,* which are subject to the ordinary rules and are inspected every five years. These *mahals* lie principally on the banks of the Deoha and Sarda, and are 209 in number: 99 belong to the Bisalpur tahsil, 55 to Pilibhit, 54 to Jahanabad and eleven to Puranpur, the whole being included in 98 villages. Those in the Pilibhit tahsil last came up for revision in 1903-04, when the revenue in pargana Pilibhit was Rs. 7,273 and in Jahanabad Rs. 6,282. The Puranpur *mahals* were inspected in the following year, the revenue being Rs. 1,730; while that of the alluvial lands in Bisalpur, last revised in 1906-07, stands at Rs. 20,955. In addition to these one *mahal* in Puranpur is held on a decennial settlement, owing to its comparatively stable position, the revenue of Rs. 290 having been unchanged since 1900-01.

Cesses. Besides the regular land revenue demand there are the usual cesses, which in 1907 aggregated Rs. 73,418.* The imposition of cesses dates from the introduction of the road cess at the time of the first regular settlement, and to this were added at various times the school and district post cesses, the whole being amalgamated into the ten per cent. local rate in 1871. Subsequently, in 1879, an additional two per cent. famine cess was imposed, and another due, which was changed from time to time, was the *patwari* rate of four per cent. on the revenue, last brought into force in 1889 and abolished in 1906. A year previously the

* Appendix, table X.

famine cess was removed, leaving only the consolidated ten per cent. rate. The cess is calculated on the gross revenue, which includes not only the ordinary demand actually payable but also the nominal assessment on revenue-free holdings. The latter amount in all to 5,933 acres, comprised in 22 *mahals*, half the area lying in the Bisalpur tahsil; but in no case is there any large or important property of this nature, the bulk of the holdings being small plots granted to temples and shrines for religious or charitable purposes, and dating from a period prior to the cession of the district.

Police. When the district first came under British control, in 1801, the only form in which any sort of police existed was that maintained by the revenue contractors, though the employment of this body was practically confined to the repression of recusant *malguzars*. Under Regulation XXVII of 1803 the duties of maintaining watch and ward within the respective limits of their jurisdiction was entrusted to the tahsildars, the towns of Pilibhit and Bisalpur being excepted, since for those places a Government police force was entertained under the control of the magistrate. This system generally proved a failure, for the tahsildars did not employ a sufficient number of men and paid little attention to their magisterial duties; and consequently in 1807 the entire charge of the police, both in the towns and villages, was handed over to the district magistrate. Police stations were established at certain places; but as yet there was no control over the village watchmen, who for all practical purposes were the servants of the newly created *zamindars*. A general redistribution of circles took place in 1844, and under the arrangements then instituted the stations were located at Pilibhit, Jahanabad, Bisalpur and Puranpur, the last having two outposts at Madho Tanda and Jatpura. A further change was effected after the Mutiny, when the police were reorganised in 1861, and the general management was handed over to a superintendent under the supervision of the district magistrate. At the same time the number of stations was increased, and the area divided into clearly-defined circles. The additional stations comprised those at Barkhera, Bilsanda, Amaria and Neoria Husainpur. The outpost at Jatpura was abolished, but

another was established at Khamaria on the road from Pilibhit to Bareilly. The only subsequent change has been the closing of the Khamaria outpost and the conversion of that at Madho Tanda into a regular police station. No alteration is contemplated under the redistribution scheme of 1906, save for the transfer of several villages from the Pilibhit circle to that of Barkhera. There are thus nine stations, each circle having an average of 152 square miles, though these figures would be very much less but for the large amount of forest under the jurisdiction of Puranpur and Madho Tanda, the circles of which are 316 and 266 square miles, respectively. Of the nine stations Pilibhit and Bisalpur belong to the first, class, Jahanabad and Puranpur to the second, and the remainder, Amaria, Bilsanda, Barkhera, Madho Tanda and Neoria Husainpur, to the third-class. As far as possible the circles coincide with the revenue subdivisions. Thus the Bisalpur tahsil comprises the police circles of Bisalpur, Barkhera and Bilsanda, while tahsil Puranpur is divided between Puranpur and Madho Tanda. Similarly the Pilibhit and Neoria circles make up the Pilibhit pargana, and those of Jahanabad and Amaria comprise the whole of pargana Jahanabad. The transfer of a certain area from Pilibhit to Barkhera will, to some extent upset this arrangement, though the old system presents many advantages in the matter of administrative convenience.

Police Force.

The control of the police force is vested in the superintendent, who is assisted by a reserve inspector, in charge of the police line at Pilibhit, and one circle inspector. The distribution of the force in 1907 is shown in the appendix.* The sanctioned strength under the new scheme includes one sub-inspector, 16 head constables and 97 men of the armed police; 22 sub-inspectors, 18 head constables and 143 men of the civil police, including the reserve; and 10 head constables and 87 men of the municipal police for the towns of Pilibhit and Bisalpur. The conversion of the Pilibhit *chaukidari* force into regular police took place in 1904. but the old system of local police was maintained at Bisalpur for some time later. There is also a small force of *chaukdars* for the towns administered under Act

* Appendix, table XVII.

XX of 1856, as well as 1,055 village *chaukidars* and 31 road patrols enrolled under Act XVI of 1863. The last are employed on the roads from Pilibhit to Bareilly, Puranpur and Bisalpur. The history of the village police in Pilibhit differs in no way from the gradual evolution of the force in other parts of Rohilkhand. Originally they were paid by the landowners, their remuneration generally taking the form of small rent-free grants of land, and the general substitution of a cash wage was not effected till 1873, from which date they have been paid by Government at the regular police stations to which they are attached.

Crime.

In early days the district bore a bad reputation for crime, in common with the whole of the submontane tract, owing to the secure refuge afforded by the forests to dacoits and robbers, who infested the country long after the introduction of British rule. The disturbance caused by the Mutiny, too, brought about a general recrudescence of crime in these parts, which continued for many years subsequent to the cessation of military operations. At present, however, the criminal work of the district is decidedly light, as will be seen from the statistics given in the appendix.* Serious organised crime is rare, and the few agrarian riots which occur are usually of a mild type. There are few, if any, permanent settlements of criminal tribes, and crime is not confined to any particular caste or castes; if any one community is more addicted to crime than another it is, probably, that of the Bhangis. At the same time it is apparently the case that a good deal of crime remains unreported and undetected, especially in the forest tracts, where the stations are far apart and many villages are more or less inaccessible. These parts of the district are not unfrequently visited by wandering gangs of Bhatus, Sansias and others, who make their way from the jungles of Kheri to the happy hunting-grounds of the Naini Tal Tarai every year and generally manage to commit two or three dacoities *en route.* The indigenous crime, so to speak, consists principally in petty thefts and burglaries, which again are largely unreported. In spite of the large grazing areas there is very little cattle-theft, at all events on

* Appendix, tables VII and VIII.

the part of professional cattle-lifters, and cattle-poisoning for the sake of the hides is practically unknown. At the same time it is fairly certain that losses of cattle which are attributed to wild animals should more correctly in many cases be ascribed to human agency. There is no longer any suspicion of infanticide, and no cases have been reported since the formation of the district. Formerly the Rajputs of the Katehriya, Janghara and Chauhan clans were suspected of the practice of killing their infant daughters and a few villages in the Bisalpur pargana were proclaimed under the Act, though all preventive measures were withdrawn after a few years. The population is mainly low-caste, and consequently is not addicted to the crime, while the Rajput element is much less pronounced than in most districts.

Jail.

Ever since Pilibhit became a subdivision there has been a *havalat*, or lock-up for persons under trial, attached to the magistrate's court; but convicted prisoners were sent to the jail at Bareilly. This arrangement was maintained long after the formation of the Pilibhit district, and it was not till 1905 that the building was converted into a fifth-class jail, separate accommodation being provided for prisoners under trial. The charge is vested in the civil surgeon of the district. The number of inmates is usually very small, as only short-term convicts are detained here; as in all prisons of this class, no manufactures or industries are carried on.

Excise.

The history of excise administration in Pilibhit, down to the time when the present district was formed, is in no way different from that of Bareilly. In early days the farming system was universal, the right of manufacture and vend for a whole pargana or tahsil being leased annually to a single contractor. No change of importance took place till 1862, when the foundations were laid of the present distillery system, Government distilleries being established not only at the district headquarters but at most of the outlying tahsils. One was erected at Pilibhit, though the date of its institution cannot be exactly ascertained. The system does not appear to have succeeded in all cases, and a reversion was made to the old plan of farming in some of the more outlying tracts, among them being pargana Puranpur. This method was still in force in 1879, when Pilibhit

entered on a separate existence, save that the modified distillery system had been introduced in the Bareilly district during the previous year. The experiment was not regarded as successful, owing to the gradual decline of competition, and in 1883; the outstill system came into force in Bisalpur, pargana Jahanabad and a few villages of pargana Pilibhit. A year later it was extended to the whole of Pilibhit excepting the headquarters town and three outlying villages, which were brought under the ordinary distillery system, the modified form being wholly abolished, while Puranpur still continued under farm. The distillery area was increased in 1886, so as to include the southern portions of Jahanabad and part of Bisalpur and a further extension was effected in 1890, when the remaining outstills in Bisalpur were closed together with two shops in Pilibhit. A year later the outstill area was again reduced by 78 square miles, and at the same time the Pilibhit distillery was closed, the liquor in that and subsequent years being obtained from Bareilly or Shahjahanpur. No further change occurred till 1895, when Puranpur was converted temporarily into an outstill area, as no one could be found to undertake the farm. The result proved unsatisfactory, and recourse was again had to farm in 1896, this system being continued till 1902, when Puranpur once more became an outstill tract. In the meantime several alterations had occurred in the administration of the rest of the district. A bonded warehouse was started at Pilibhit in 1897, though it was not employed till the following year. The modified distillery system was reintroduced in Bisalpur from 1898 till 1901, when the tahsil again came under the ordinary distillery system. Later, in 1899, it was further extended in the Pilibhit tahsil so as to supply the headquarters town, 161 neighbouring villages of pargana Pilibhit and 99 villages of Jahanabad, the northern portions of these parganas and the whole of Puranpur remaining under the outstill system. In October 1908 the entire district, except the country beyond the Sarda, came under the ordinary distillery system, a step rendered possible by the simultaneous introduction of this system in the Naini Tal Tarai. From the 1st of April 1909 the contract system will be started, with a bonded warehouse under the charge of an inspector at the head-

quarters of each tahsil. The spirit supplied by the contractor will be sold at fixed prices to licensed vendors, and the inspectors will be responsible for supervision of the several tahsils and all preventive work.

Excise revenue.

The constant changes in the system of administration render it very difficult to trace accurately the fluctuations in the revenue derived from country spirit. The difficulty is increased by the alterations in the rate of duty that have been made from time to time. From 1879 to 1891 a uniform rate of Re. 1 per gallon was in force, and in the latter year differential rates were introduced according to the strength of the liquor, the duty being raised to Re. 1-8-0 for spirit 25° under proof, the old duty being maintained for that 50° under proof. In 1899 a great increase took place, proof liquor being issued at Rs. 2-8-0, while Re. 1-14-0 was charged for spirit 25° under proof, this being the lowest strength issued. Finally, in 1907, the duty was increased to Rs. 3 per gallon of proof spirit and to Rs. 2-4-0 for that 25° under proof. The average annual income on account of country spirit, including still-head duty, license fees and the revenue obtained under the farming and outstill systems, from the formation of the district to 1886-87 averaged Rs. 28,747 annually. The corresponding figure for the ensuing ten years was Rs. 29,402. The latter would have proved much higher but for a great drop in 1891-92, consequent on the closing of the distillery and the extensive reductions of the outstill area; while in the last year scarcity caused the excise revenue to fall to the amount of almost 50 per cent. For the ten years ending in 1907 the average annual receipts were Rs. 48,590, the increase resulting from the enhanced duty, an immense growth of competition among the Kalwars in the matter of license fees and a very noticeable improvement in the receipts from the outstill area. The consumption also has risen to some extent, though it is impossible to establish a fair comparison between former and present times, since the statistics of gallonage refer only to the tract under the distillery system. From 1879 to 1887 the average number of gallons issued was 7,665 per annum, in the following ten years 8,122 and in the last decade 12,180. The rise in the receipts, no doubt, indicates in some measure a growth of the general prosperity of the district;

and this was been especially noticeable in the five years ending with 1906-07, when the harvests were peculiarly abundant. The number of retail shops for the sale of liquor in the distillery area for a long time remained constant at 51, but rose to 69 when the distillery system was extended introduced id 1908. Statistics of excise income for each year from 1890-91 onwards will be found in the appendix.* A small sum is derived annually from licenses for the sale of foreign liquors, including Rosa rum; but though at one time the latter promised to become popular, the receipts under this head have materially declined of late. The fermented liquors known as *tari* and *sendhi* are of no importance whatever in Pilibhit: palm trees are few in number, and as a rule no contractor can be found to bid for the right of collection and vend of these liquors.

Hemp drugs.

Hemp drugs form an important item in the excise revenue of the district and are very largely consumed, particularly by the higher castes, who are not as a rule addicted to liquor. The wild hemp grows in abundance, especially in the forest tracts, and considerable quantities of *bhang* are exported to the neighbouring districts. There is some small local production of *ganja*, but it is seldom consumed and never offered for sale. Apart from *bhang* the only form in which hemp drugs are popular is *charas*, which is imported under passes by the contractors. The right of sale is generally farmed to a single contractor for a whole tahsil while the farmer makes his own arrangements for sale at retail shops, the number and sites of which are fixed, licenses for retail vend at such shops being given to the contractor's nominees. This system has always been in force; and the only modification has been that recently introduced, by which the contract is given for a period of three years at a time. The right of collecting *bhang* is granted under a wholesale license to the drugs contractor free of duty, though duty is levied as usual on *bhang* removed from the district. The income from drugs has immensely increased of late, though this is due rather to enhanced duty than to a larger consumption. From 1879 to 1887 the average receipts under this head were Rs. 3,482; for the next ten years they were Rs. 8,203; and from 1898 to 1907 they were no

* Appendix, table XI.

less than Rs. 25,940. During the last period the average consumption of *bhang* was 240·5 maunds, and of *charas* 57·875 maunds annually.

Opium. The consumption of opium is not large, in spite of the malarious nature of the climate and the existence of a considerable Musalman element in the population. It is probable that in the Bisalpur tahsil, the only portion of the district in which poppy cultivation is permitted, a certain amount is retained by the cultivators for their own use, and it has often been suspected that smuggling is carried out from neighbouring territories, though not to such an extent as would materially affect the revenue. Excise opium was originally supplied from the Bareilly treasury to the licensed vendors, but is now sold by the treasurer at Pilibhit and his agents at the tahsils. The income and the amount consumed vary from year to year, but the fluctuations are seldom very marked. From 1879 to 1887 the average recorded receipts were Rs. 3,972, though this is really below the mark, since in the first three years the figures represent license fees alone, as no opium was sold from the district treasuries. From 1888 to 1897 the annual income was Rs. 7,625, and in the last ten years Rs. 6,900, while in both decades the consumption was practically the same, amounting to some 14·3 maunds per annum. The cultivation of opium was prohibited in 1887 and was not again permitted till 1903; it is confined to Bisalpur, and is carried on only in the southern villages, under the control of the opium officer at Shahjahanpur. The incidence of excise receipts from opium is distinctly below the general average for the province, while in the case of country liquor it is fairly high and in the case of drugs unusually so, the average being exceeded only in those districts which possess large cities such as Lucknow, Benares and Cawnpore.

Stamps. A table given in the appendix show the annual income from and expenditure, under the various heads, on account of stamps for each year since 1891.* These figures call for little comment. Pilibhit, in common with most districts, exhibits a considerable rise in the stamp revenue since the tenancy legislation of 1900, denoting a marked increase of litigation, although other circums-

* Appendix table XII.

tances, such as the revision of settlement in Bisalpur and the preparation of a new record-of-rights elsewhere, should be taken into account. There are few large estates in the district, and their owners are generally in good circumstances, that the sale of stamps of high value occurs but seldom. The average receipts for the ten years ending in 1907 were Rs. 76,100, and the annual expenditure for the same period was Rs. 2,200. Of the former Rs. 49,162, or 64·6 per cent. of the whole, were derived from the sale of judicial stamps, including those for copies: the proportion is not remarkably high, and indeed is lower than in other parts of the Rohilkhand division.

Since the establishment of the district the registrar has been the district judge of Bareilly, and subordinate offices have been maintained at Pilibhit and Bisalpur; Puranpur was at first merely a sub-tahsil of Pilibhit, and never possessed a registration office of its own. The average annual receipts on account of

Registration.

CORRIGENDUM.

PILIBHIT GAZETTEER.

Page 137, line 17. For Rs. 43,325 read Rs. 8,403.
" line 18. For Rs. 16,015 read Rs. 3,148.

rise, though there appears to be a slow but steady increase in the number of those documents presented, of which the registration is merely optional.

Reference must be made to the volume of the Bareilly district for an account of the various forms in which income-tax was levied before Pilibhit became a separate charge. In 1879 there was no income-tax, but in its place a license-tax was collected and this remained in force till the introduction of the existing income-tax in 1886. The latter continues up to the present day, the only important modification being exemption from taxation in 1903 of incomes not exceeding Rs. 1,000. Pilibhit is not a rich district, and the number of assessees is small; but relatively the amount collected reaches a fairly high figure, and is in excess of that realized in many other agricultural districts

Income-tax.

of greater area which possess no large towns. The bulk of this amount is paid in the Bisalpur and Pilibhit tahsils, chiefly by dealers in sugar, grain and forest produce; apart from these there are few persons of substance who derive their wealth otherwise than from agriculture. Tables given in the appendix show the collection for each year since 1890-91 for the whole district and since 1898-99 for each tahsil, and the number of persons assessed in either instance under the different scale of taxation. The change effected in 1903 gave relief to a considerable number of persons with a low income, but had little effect on the total amount realized, fully two-thirds of the tax being paid by persons with incomes exceeding Rs. 2,000 annually.*

Post-office.

The present system of postal administration was well developed when the district came into existence in 1879, and the only changes of importance that have since occurred have resulted from the introduction of the railway, which greatly modified the internal arrangements for the collection and the delivery of the mails, and the complete abolition of the district post this step completing a policy that had been inangurated long before. At first there were imperial offices at Pilibhit, Bisalpur, Jahanabad and Puranpur, while those maintained by the district *dak* were at Barkhera, Bilsanda, Amaria, Neoria Husainpur and Jamania in pargana Puranpur. These have all become imperial, the last of the district offices having been transferred in 1906; but Jamania has been abolished its place being taken by Madho Tanda. Several new offices have been opened—at Dharampur, Ghungchai, Shibnagar, Sherpur, Pauta Kalan, Deoria, Khamaria and Parewa. A list of all the existing offices will be found in the appendix. Besides the head office at Pilibhit, there are sub-offices at Pilibhit cutcherry, Puranpur and Bisalpur, as well as fifteen branch offices. The mails are carried as far as possible by rail; but otherwise the old system of runners is maintained, the chief lines being those from Bisalpur to Pilibhit and Bareilly, and from Pilibhit to Neoria and Baheri. There is no Government telegraph office in the district except at Pilibhit, where it is combined with the post-office. Elsewhere telegraphic communication can only be effected by means of the railway offices at the various stations.

* Appendix, tables XIII and XIV.

There are two municipalities in the district, namely, Pilibhit and Bisalpur, both of which were constituted under Act XXVI of 1850, the former dating from the 6th of January 1865 and the latter from the 27th of July in the same year. They are now administered under Act I of 1900, and in either case their affairs are managed by a board of 13 members, of whom ten, including the chairman, are elected, the others being appointed by Government. In each income is derived principally from an octroi tax on imports, while other taxes are those on sugar refiners, introduced at Pilibhit in 1902 and at Bisalpur a year later. Other sources of income comprise rents of houses and lands, which in the case of Pilibhit are very important, and small sums derived from market dues, levied on villagers who occupy places by the road sides for the sale of country produce on market days, slaughter-houses, cattle-pounds and the sale of manure. Details of the income and expenditure of each municipality from 1890 to 1891 onwards will be found in the appendix.* Municipalities.

The operations of Act XX of 1856 were extended on the 23rd of May 1865 to the towns of Neoria Husainpur, Bilsanda, Bamrauli and Jahanabad, but the measure was withdrawn from Bamrauli some twenty years later on account of the poverty of the place and the decline in its population. The *chaukidari* area of Jahanabad was considerably increased in 1885 by the inclusion of Balai and Purania, two adjoining villages. In these towns the usual house-tax is levied on all but the poorest residents, being assessed by a local committee under the superintendence of the magistrate. Details of the income and expenditure in each case will be found in the several articles in the second half of this volume. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act (II of 1892) have been extended to the three Act XX towns and also to Puranpur, though little is attempted beyond conservation of the water-supply. Act XX of 1856.

On the constitution of the district, in 1879, the management of local affairs was entrusted to a district committee; and this was replaced in 1883 by the district board, which now comprises the magistrate as chairman, the subdivisional officers and nine District Board.

* Appendix, table XVI.

elected members, three being returned from each tahsil. Up to 1906 the elected members of the board were chosen from the local or tahsil boards, but the latter were then abolished and direct election substituted for the old system. The functions of the district board are of the usual miscellaneous character, and include the management of local roads, ferries, schools, cattle-pounds, dispensaries and medical arrangements, in addition to several matters of less importance. A table in the appendix shows the annual income and expenditure of the board under the main heads for each year since 1890-91.*

Education. The control of the educational institutions is one of the most important duties attaching to the district board, although the supervision of tuition is entrusted to the inspector of the first or Rohilkhand circle and his subordinate staff. For a long period the district contained no Government schools, and the only facilities available were those provided by the small and inefficient indigenous *maktabs.* The educational report of 1847 shows that there were 31 of these schools in pargana Pilibhit, 11 in Bisalpur and 9 in Jahanabad. In each case there was but a single teacher, and the number of pupils in attendance was extremely small; they were taught either Persian or Hindi in most cases, though there was one Arabic school at Pilibhit and a few Sanskrit schools in different parts of the district. Puranpur was then included in the Shahjahanpur district, and no separate details are available for that pargana. Bareilly was one of the eight experimental districts in which Government educational establishments were first introduced, and under this scheme tahsili schools were opened at Jahanabad in July 1850, at Bisalpur in September of the same year and at Pilibhit in July 1851. The last was afterwards amalgamated with an anglo-vernacular school supported from the income of the Drummondganj market and started in February 1856. A beginning was also made with village schools, and 39 of these were in existence in the parganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad at the commencement of 1857. All these arrangements were rudely terminated by the Mutiny, and the work of construction had to be done afresh. The tahsili schools and the anglo-vernacular school were reopened

* Appendix, table XV.

at the end of 1858, but the only village schools in existence were the indigenous institutions. The Pilibhit tahsili school was amalgamated with the anglo-vernacular in 1860, separated in 1863 and again united in 1867. The *halqabandi* system was introduced in Puranpur, then a part of Shahjahanpur, in 1865, but was not applied to the Pilibhit tahsil till 1870 and to Bisalpur till a year later. These schools soon replaced the indigenous establishments, the number of which dwindled to a very low figure and remained small till the introduction of the aided system after the constitution of the district board in 1884. A second anglo-vernacular school was started in 1866 by Babu Kali Charan at Bisalpur, but it only survived for two years. The demand for English education has never been great, and in consequence the Pilibhit school was remodelled in 1875, the English department being greatly reduced with very satisfactory results. In 1873 a municipal school was opened at Pilibhit and met with fair success. In the rest of the district the number of village schools grew steadily, the total rising from 18 with 389 scholars in 1870-71 to 27 with an average attendance of 1,260 in 1875-76. A table showing the statistics of recent years will be found in the appendix, together with a list of all schools existing in 1907. * The high school at Pilibhit did not attain that status till 1888, and is the lineal descendant of the old Drummondganj school, being still maintained from the Drummondganj endowment. The income from the rents of shops in the market has always been devoted to the maintenance of this and the tahsili school; it has increased enormously of late years, and now any surplus over the Rs. 10,000 allowed to these institutions is enjoyed by the municipality. The other secondary schools are at Pilibhit, Bisalpur, Jahanabad and Puranpur, the last having been converted from a primary school. The existing primary schools are of several descriptions. The majority are under the management of the district board, and these are 62 in number, whether of the upper or lower primary type. In addition the district board gives grants-in-aid to twenty indigenous schools, which are subject to inspection on the part of the educational officers. The municipality of Pilibhit maintains four and that of Bisalpur one primary school; while

* Appendix, table XVIII, *et seq.*

the same bodies give aid to four small schools within municipal limits, the latter being special institutions for the teaching of Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit. These figures do not include school for girls, which are similarly managed. There is a Government model school at the district headquarters which has been in existence since 1870 and was the first female school in the district, with the exception of one started at Bisalpur in 1864; the latter managed to exist for ten years, but the attendance was very small and it eventually died of inanition. At Pilibhit there are five other girls' schools at the present time, three of them being supported by the municipality and two aided by the district board. Two municipal aided schools for girls are to be found at Bisalpur, and nine aided by the district board are in existence in various villages. The demand for female education has never been great, though of late years there has been a marked improvement in this respect. As is the case in the adjoining district of Bareilly, little girls are frequently to be seen attending the village schools and sitting among the boys, but they are not permitted to remain long enough to acquire anything beyond the merest rudiments. Besides the schools shown in the list there is a small number of unaided indigenous schools, but these are generally of an ephemeral character, and the instruction is as a rule confined to the elements of Arabic or Sanskrit. Mention should, however, be made of the Sanskrit *pathshala* founded at Pilibhit in 1903 by Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur and his brother. A handsome and commodious building, including a boarding-house, was erected and an excellent equipment was provided. The school exists primarily for instruction in Sanskrit, but English is also taught, and attached to it is an Ayurvedic dispensary, where the ancient system of medicine is practised and taught. The founders bear the whole expense of the institution, which has gained wide popularity and has achieved marked success in some of the higher recognised examinations in Sanskrit.

Literacy.

The progress achieved in the matter of education since Pilibhit first became a district is strikingly illustrated by the census statistics of literacy. In 1881 it was found that 3·1 per cent. of the male inhabitants were able to read and write, while the proportion rose to 3·5 in 1891 and to 4·1 per cent. at

the last enumeration in 1901. The figure is still low though Pilibhit compares favourably with the other districts of the division, being far ahead of Budaun and superior even to Bijnor, with its large urban population. A similar advance has been made in female education, the number of literate females rising from ·04 per cent. in 1881 to ·11 ten years later, and to ·21 per cent. at the last census. In this respect Pilibhit is ahead of all the submontane districts, though even so the proportion is below the general average for the provinces. Relatively education is more general among the Musalmans than with the Hindus, since of the former the literate males stand in the ratio of 4·6 per cent. to the total number, while the corresponding figure for the latter is but 3·8 per cent. The result is only natural, owing to the predominance of the Musalmans in the towns and the immense preponderance of the Hindus in the more backward rural tracts. As is generally the case, knowledge of the Nagri character is more common than that of the Persian, though in this respect Pilibhit differs from the rest of Rohilkhand excepting Shahjahanpur, where the conditions more closely approximate to those prevailing in Oudh. English education is still extremely backward, only 321 persons in the whole district having a knowledge of that tongue. The great impetus that education has received of late years will doubtless show its effects at the next census, but nevertheless the number of persons able to read and write is still lamentably small.

Dispensaries.

The medical institutions are for the most part maintained at the expense of the district board, though the executive control is vested in the civil surgeon and his assistants. The dispensary at Pilibhit was originally a branch of the Bareilly hospital, and was opened in 1843 by Mr. Clarke. Five years later a second branch was started at Bisalpur, where the residents had expressed their readiness to subscribe towards an endowment fund. Mr. S. Fraser, then judge of Bareilly, maintained it at his own expense for six months, but the requisite funds were soon subscribed and the institution was placed on a permanent footing. The much-needed dispensary at Puranpur was not opened till many years later—after Pilibhit had become a separate district. The last addition was the branch at Neoria Husainpur, erected

and partially endowed by Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur in 1905. These institutions have done extremely good work and are yearly becoming more appreciated by the people, as is evident from the rapidly-growing attendance. During the five years ending in 1907 the number of persons treated in the district board dispensaries averaged 47,144 annually, while in the last year the total was no less than 54,736. A new dispensary is in course of erection at Bilsanda by Lala Bhagwan Das of that town, who has premised an endowment of Rs. 300 per annum; and another will shortly be built at Madho Tanda, and similarly endowed by Musammat Sundar Kunwar. Both of these will be made over to the district board. Mention should also be made of the female hospital at Pilibhit, maintained by the local branch of the Dufferin fund. This was opened in September 1899 and comprises a dispensary, separate wards for Hindu and Musalman *parda-nashin* women, and quarters for a hospital assistant and servants, located in a rectangular compound to the north of the dispensary. The hospital was formerly the munsif's court, and the building was purchased with moneys collected locally. The institution is under the supervision of the civil surgeon who acts as secretary to the local committee, the chairman being the district officer. From its first institution the hospital has been well attended, the average annual number of patients treated in the last five years being 6,300. There is also the usual police hospital at Pilibhit attached to the police lines. The dispensaries are supported mainly from local funds, supplemented by subscriptions, municipal contributions and, in the case of the Dufferin Hospital, by interest on investments.

Cattle-pounds.

On the formation of the district the management of the cattle-pounds remained, as before, in the hands of the magistrate, and it was not till 1891 that they were made over to the district board. They are fairly numerous and yield a considerable income to the board, especially in the Puranpur tahsil. These pounds are sixteen in number, exclusive of the two municipal pounds in the city of Pilibhit and one at Bisalpur, the receipts from which are credited to the respective municipal boards. They are located at each police station, and in addition there are pounds at Deoria, Abhaipur, Dhaka Chat, Ghungchai, Lalpur,

Mathna, Nahrosa, Pandaria and Rudpur. All these places are in the Puranpur tahsil and in the vicinity of the forests and grazing-grounds; in most cases they are of recent institution, and the experiment has been fully justified by their financial success. The annual income derived from the cattle-pounds will be found in the appendix.*

Nazul land. The total area of *nazul* land in the district is 2,760 acres, distributed evenly between the different parganas; but there are no properties of any size or yielding any considerable income. They are managed by various agencies, but principally by the district board. An annual income of some Rs. 800 is derived from some small estates situated in Pakaria Naugaon, Desnagar and Mundia Panai, which form part of the town of Pilibhit. Those within municipal limits are controlled by the municipality, while the others are under the direct management of the Board of Revenue. The largest property of these made over to the district board is the encamping-ground at Barkhera in the Bisalpur tahsil, which yields an annual income of Rs. 100. The others are either unremunerative or too petty for special mention.

* Appendix, table XV.

CHAPTER V.

HISTORY.

The early history of Pilibhit is still involved in the deep mists of obscurity. Tradition includes the tract in the dominions of the lunar race of Hastinapur, and subsequently it is supposed to have formed part of the kingdom of Panchala, the capital of which was at Ahichhatra in the Bareilly district. No records, however, of that period remain, and the numerous ancient sites have not yet been explored. The presence of these sites, some of them of considerable size and importance, proves that the country was inhabited at a very early date, and that a fair degree of civilisation had been attained, as was the case throughout the tract that lies immediately below the outer Himalayas. The forest which now shrouds these relics of the past is of comparatively recent origin, and it is but reasonable to suppose that before the existence of the forest the climate of the submontane belt was far less unhealthy than it is to-day. In the complete state of ignorance that prevails it is not possible to form any useful conjecture as to the inhabitants of these regions. The people naturally enough declare them to have belonged to various pastoral races, such as Ahirs, Gobris, Gujars and the like, though there is nothing to justify such a theory; unless it be contended that the great tanks which are to be seen here and there were actually excavated and lined with masonry for the purpose of watering cattle. Ancient.

The most important of the ancient remains that have so far been observed may be briefly enumerated. In the Pilibhit pargana there are extensive ruins, now buried in dense jungle, in the near vicinity of Neoria Husainpur. At Mahof, on the road to Mundia-ghat, is an old brick fort of great dimensions; at Khaj, in the south-east of the pargana, are several octagonal wells and a large masonry tank, which possibly mark the site of a populous town; and at the village of Simaria Ghosu is a mud fort, probably of a much later date than the others. The chief place of interest in the Jahanabad pargana is the great mound of Balai Old remains.

Khera, close to the town of Jahanabad, which was visited by General Cunningham and is, perhaps, the most promising site in the district. Four miles to the west of this is another mound of equal antiquity, known as Parasua-kot, which also awaits careful exploration. The forest tracts of the Puranpur tahsil are full of buried cities and forts whose antiquity is clearly proved by the presence of unusually large bricks, often carved and chiselled in a most artistic manner. Those at Dhanaura, on the high bank of the Chauka, have been almost washed away by the action of the river, but there are still some high mounds covered with fragments of buildings for a distance of about half-a-mile. A similar brick-strewn mound is to be seen at the *kot* of Suapara, a mile north of Puranpur ; but this is of little significance in comparison with the immense fortress near the railway station of Shahgarh, which remained occupied till a relatively late period as coins of the Varmmas of Nepal have been found within the walls. Four miles to the south of this, in the jungle near the road from Pilibhit, is a nameless city where the surface of the ground is covered with fragments of pottery, bricks and glazed tiles. The most interesting remains are those in the Bisalpur tahsil, for one of these has yielded an inscription which may assist, in the light of future discoveries, to unveil the mystery which conceals the early history of the district. This is the Dewal inscription, of which some account is given below. There are considerable remains in the neighbourhood of the find-spot, which are mentioned in the article on Deoria. Further south, along the Khanaut river, are the extensive ruins of Marauri; while at Barkhera, in the north of the tahsil, is a mound which accounts for the tradition of a former city, attributed, like almost all the old sites in Rohilkhand, to Raja Ben or Vena, a personage who is almost certainly historical but of whom nothing definite is known.*

Dewal. The Dewal stone bears a Sanskrit inscription, and is preserved in a small brick temple in the village of Ilahabad, or Ilahabas Dewal, close to Deoria, some twenty miles south-east of Pilibhit. It is at once remarkable for its fine execution and excellent preservation, and it was discovered in 1829 by

*A. S. N. I., I., 358, *et seq.*

Mr. H. S. Boulderson; soon afterwards it was edited by James Prinsep from an inaccurate hand-copy, though a good *facsimile* was subsequently published by General Cunningham.* The first accurate translation of the inscription, however, was that of Dr. G. Bühler, on which the following note is chiefly based.† From an expression used in the concluding portion of the document Prinsep inferred that the character employed in the inscription was known by the name of *kutila, i.e.*, crooked script; and consequently the term *kutila* was adopted by epigraphists to designate the highly ornamented character of the period 600 to 1000 A.D. which forms the transition from the Gupta to the modern Nagri. Dr. Bühler, however, has pointed out that there is no question of a peculiar kind of script, but that *kutila* here has its ordinary meaning of crooked. He translates the passage in question as follows:—"and this (eulogy) has been written by the son of Vishnuhari, a Gauda clerk called Jakshaditya, who knows crooked letters." As the word does not occur anywhere else in a technical sense Bühler proposed to abandon it for palæographical purposes, and to describe the script here employed as Nagri of the northern type. The language of the inscription is high-flown Sanskrit abounding in the usual metaphors and mythological allusions. It is composed throughout in poetry, and consists of 37 stanzas in various metres. The Sanskrit is not always grammatically correct, but the poet—one Nahila, the son of the bhatta Sivarudra of the Brahmanical *gotra* of Vatsa—shows himself a good composer in the Indian sense as a man acquainted with grammar and rhetoric.

As regards the contents of the inscription, it records the erection of two temples dedicated to Siva and Parbati by the local chieftain Lalla the Chhinda and his wife, Lakshmi, the former being designated *mandala-pati* or lord of a province. It appears from the text that the Chhinda family claimed descent from the sage Chyavana, who married Sukanya, the daughter of king Saryata, a son or descendant of Manu. They are thus supposed to be connected with the Solar race of Rajputs: and,

* J. A. S. B., VI, 777; A. S. N. I., I, Plate LI.

† Epigr., Ind., I, 75. (For this note I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. J. Ph. Vogel of the Archæological department.)

indeed, the name is found in two Sanskrit texts as one of the thirty-six Rajput tribes. In addition to Lalla himself the inscription mentions his father, Malhana, the latter's elder brother, Bhushana, and their father, Vairavarmma, all of whom must have lived in the tenth century, as the writing is dated in the year 1049 which, in the Vikrama era, corresponds to 992 to 993 A.D. The remarks are unfortunately mere compliments of the conventional type, and, in spite of the extravagant praise lavished on them, it seems that they were only ordinary feudatories obeying a paramount power, possibly the king of Kanauj. This seems probable from the fact that the mason who incised the inscription, Somanatha, the son of Kamadeva, hailed from Kanyakubja, or Kanauj. It is stated that Lalla had married Anahila, a lady who belonged to the royal Chulukisvara race, which Bühler believes to be the same as that of the Chalukyas ; and possibly this marriage was a source of pride to the family. Regarding Lalla himself, it is stated that he brought the river Katha to his capital—probably a reference to the excavation of the channel now known as the Katni—that he built the temples already mentioned, and that he endowed them with one-fourth of the revenue of certain villages situated in the Mayuta of his uncle, Bhushana. The locality has been identified with Dewal on the ground that Lalla gave the land the name of Devapalli; and it may well be admitted that the chieftain's residence was the old fort of Garha Khera, round which the Katni winds its way: a large mound about 800 feet square, with two small tanks on the eastern side. Close to the south-east angle of the fort is the little village of Ilahabad, and near it on the south side are the ruins of a very large temple, covering a mound some 200 feet square at the base. The walls are no longer traceable, as the bricks have been removed by the villagers ; but it was here that the inscription was recovered.

The Rajputs.

Attempts have been made to connect the princes of Deoria with the Bachhils, who are among the first known Rajput inhabitants of this district. On the other hand it is asserted that at no time did the Bachhils extend their possessions further westwards than the Khanaut, in spite of their reputed descent from Raja Ben, whose kingdom, if it ever existed, certainly included Bijnor. This clan for some centuries held sway in the Puranpur pargana, and

to them are popularly ascribed the old forts in that tract; but there is no valid ground for alleging any connection between the Chhindas of Deoria and any of the tribes that afterwards held land in the western parts of the district. The reason for the disappearance of the old rulers is a matter of pure conjecture; and it may have been as well due to internal disintegration as to the disturbing effects of the Musalman advance from the west.

The Musal- man conque

When the Musalman invaders first achieved the conquest of Hindustan there was apparently no place of any importance in this district, and consequently no inducement for the victorious armies to direct their arms hither. The whole of Pilibhit appears to have lapsed into forest, save perhaps for a few clearings cultivated by Ahirs, Bhars, and other aboriginal races. The Katehriyas do not seem as yet to have to extended their influence beyond the Ramganga, but the entire absence of any record referring to the district renders it impossible to ascertain the exact state of affairs. When Qutb-ud-din Aibak captured Budaun, in 1196, he certainly did not attempt to subjugate the forest country to the north and east; nor does his successor Shams-ud-din Altamsh, when governor of Budaun, appear to have made much headway in this direction. The first mention of Pilibhit occurs during the reign of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud: and even then the identification is open to doubt. It is said that when Katlagh Khan rebelled in Oudh the Sultan led his army in 1256 against him, marching from Dehli by way of Tilibhat, which is supposed to be Pilibhit.* It is not clear whether Ulugh Khan, better known as Ghias-ud-din Balban, who followed with reinforcements came by the same route, though it is but natural to suppose it, since progress was found to be extremely slow and painful through the trackless jungle. Both Nasir-ud-din and Balban inflicted severe punishment on the turbulent Katehriyas; but it seems that the operations in Katehr took place further to the west, since in 1266 at any rate the trouble was chiefly confined to the country of Budaun and Amroha.† On this occasion a vast expanse of territory was laid waste and depopulated; but one result was that the Katehriyas retired further eastwards, taking up the land between the

* E. H. I., II, 374. | † *Ibid*, III, 106.

Ramganga and Deoha rivers. At the end of Balban's reign, on his return from his three years' campaign in Bengal, the royal army again appears to have passed through Pilibhit—if, indeed, this is the place intended by Talpat, as suggested by Elliot; for the historians narrate that the Sultan ordered gibbets to be erected all along the road from Talpat to Budaun for the prisoners taken in suppressing Tughril's rebellion. This stern command was never executed owing to the entreaties of the courtiers, many of whom had friends and relatives among the prisoners.* The same route was subsequently taken by Balban's grandson and successor, Muiz-ud-din Kaiqubad, when proceeding to meet his father, Bughra Khan of Bengal.

The Katehriyas.

Thereafter for a long period the history of Katehr is a mere record of repeated rebellion on the part of the Rajputs and ruthless repression by the imperial forces. The inroad of the Mughals under Ali Beg Gurgan in 1308 seems to have left this part of the country untouched, though it is uncertain how far their depredations extended, the territories of Budaun and Oudh being vaguely designated. The constant references to the Katehriyas merely serve to illustrate the extent of their power. Though often driven into the forest, with the loss of their villages and crops, they as often returned, and under their leader, Kharag Singh, they were especially formidable. According to tradition it was he who conquered the western half of this district and drove out the Ahars and jungle tribes; and the comparatively safe retreat they thus acquired enabled them to offer a merely nominal submission to the Sultan of Dehli. In 1379, however, Kharag Singh murdered the governor of Budaun, Saiyid Muhammad, and in consequence Firoz Shah laid all the country waste, converting it into a hunting-ground which extended from Budaun to Bisalpur. Kharag Singh escaped, and later was succeeded by his brother, Hari Singh, who held sway in Katehr for many years. In 1399 he paid tribute to Iqbal Khan, the minister of Mahmud Shah, who made several visits to the country in subsequent years. Hari Singh joined his forces with Mahabat Khan of Budaun in support of Daulat Khan Lodi in 1413, and when the latter was overthrown by

* E. H. I., III, 121.

Khizr Khan the next year the Katehriya chieftain was in open rebellion.* He was defeated by Taj-ul-mulk near Aonla, and professed submission; but in 1418 he again withheld his tribute, with the same result, while a year later Khizr Khan visited Katehr in person. These operations did not greatly affect Pilibhit, for only on one occasion, that of Taj-ul-mulk's second invasion, did the imperial forces cross the Ramganga, and even then they soon gave up the pursuit through the forests. Hari Singh's independence was never broken, and he consistently ignored the governor of Budaun; he sometimes paid tribute, but only to the Sultan himself or one of his principal officers, such as Taj-ul-mulk. He was still the ruler of Katehr in 1424, as he then went to meet Mubarak Shah on his visit to that province.† Three years earlier an event had occurred which is of some interest in connection with this district. Mahabat Khan of Budaun was deputed to punish the contumacious Jangharas of that district, with the result that they were driven eastwards, taking up their abode in Khera Bajhera of Shahjahanpur and thence spreading all over Faridpur and Bisalpur. The migration had probably begun at an earlier date, for the Ahars have a tradition that they were expelled from Khera Bajhera as early as 1387, possibly as the result of Firoz Shah's punitive expeditions in Rohilkhand. The colonisation of Bisalpur, however, may be considered to date from the later year, though it seems likely that a part of it, at all events, was already under the influence of the Katehriyas.

The Mugha[l] conque[st]

For some time after the visit of Mubarak Shah and the submission of Hari Singh we hear nothing of Katehr, and it may be assumed that the district at this time was gradually being developed, population increasing and cultivation spreading with the clearance of the jungles. The tract was not involved in the wars that ensued between the rulers of Dehli and Jaunpur, though for a brief period Husain Shah seems to have held possession of Budaun and Sambhal. The ultimate success of the Lodi Sultans led to the establishment of their power throughout Hindustan, and it was probably this fact that accounted for a fresh rebellion on the part of Katehriyas in 1492, necessitating the presence of

* E. H. I., IV, 43, 44, 50. | † *Ibid*, 61.

Sikandar Lodi himself, who defeated the insurgents after a stubborn fight. With the death of Sikandar the whole country was thrown into confusion, and all the territory east of the Ganges was divided between the various Afghan nobles. None of these had any influence over the Hindu chieftains, who appear to have remained independent and undisturbed even by the conquests of Babar and Humayun. No reference is made to Katehr during the ten troublous years of Humayun's reign, but after the accession of Sher Shah a determined attempt was made to set the province in order. The task was entrusted to Isa Khan Kalkapuri, who held not only Sambhal but also Kant and Gola, so that his sphere of influence certainly embraced Pilibhit.* This man held charge for some years and to a large extent succeeded in his task, clearing wide areas of jungle which had hitherto constituted an impenetrable place of refuge. Sher Shah himself is said to have visited the district, and to have built the fort of Shergarh at Kabar in Bareilly. His son and successor, Islam Shah, also came hither and enlisted the aid of the Katehriyas against the rebel Khawas Khan, who had fled to the foot of the Kumaun hills and for a long time devastated the country to the south.† The Katehriyas once again seized the opportunity of becoming independent when Humayun returned to India and, in 1555, went into open rebellion which was only crushed by the capture of Bareilly at the hands of Akbar's general, Ali Quli Khan.

Akbar's administration.

Very little light is thrown on the history of Pilibhit by the records of the *Ain-i-Akbari*. The district was almost unknown and was in a very backward state. It was included in the Budaun *sarkar* of the province of Dehli and comprised the parganas of Balai and Punar, as well as a portion of Bareilly which then embraced all Bisalpur. Balai was co-extensive with the modern Jahanabad and Pilibhit, and still gives its name to a deserted *khera* lying close to the town of Jahanabad. The landholders are described as Tagas and Brahmans, who paid a revenue of 10,77,811 *dams* on a cultivated area of 25,892 *bighas* and contributed a levy of 50 horse and 1,000 foot. Punar was the old name of Puranpur, but probably did not extend beyond the

* E. H. I., IV, 383. | † *Ibid*, 484.

Sarda, as Sabna was apparently unknown in Akbar's day and is said to have been taken from the Raja of Dhoti by the Rohillas. Possibly the southern portion of Puranpur lay in Gola, but the boundaries cannot be determined with any exactitude. The pargana must have been mainly forest, since only 5,749 *bighas* were under cultivation: the revenue was 2,60,840 *dams*, and the local levies numbered 30 horse and 300 foot. The *zamindars* are shown as Kahors, a term which is quite inexplicable though it may possibly be a corruption of Katehriyas or else some name of the Banjaras. In Bisalpur Rajputs were the landholders, but the clan is unspecified. Owing to the inclusion of Bisalpur in Bareilly it is impossible to establish any comparison between the state of the district and the assessment as they were in the sixteenth century and as they are now. In the two northern tahsils the area under tillage was under 20,000 acres and the revenue was Rs. 33,466, which gives an incidence vastly higher than that of the present demand, since the rupee in those times had a value at least four times as great as it is to-day.

The late Mughals.

Though nominally included in Budaun the district seems in practice to have been subject to the governor of Bareilly, which soon became a separate charge. The eastern portion, however, belonged to Kant and Gola, which for some time formed an independent command, being held for a considerable period by the famous Husain Khan Tukriya. The latter turned his attention to his northern borders, and even attempted an invasion of Kumaun, though the effort was attended with scant success. Apart from this isolated incident there is nothing to distinguish the history of Pilibhit from that of Bareilly, which definitely became the provincial capital during the reign of Shahjahan: and, consequently, we know little of the state of Pilibhit under the Mughals. It appears that the imperial governors paid but little attention to this remote part of the country, and that the Rajputs, so long as they did not actually oppose the central authorities, held sway in their own territories undisturbed. That they were to some extent held in check seems clear from the fact that a Musalman garrison was established at Jahanabad, which was named in honour of Shahjahan by one Mirak Jan, the commandant; but this event was probably the

result of the action of the Katehriyas, who now devoted their energies to encroaching on the lands of their neighbours. Between 1625 and 1638 they extended their possessions into the Tarai formerly held by the Rajas of Kumaun, and so far did they carry their depredations that they had to be chastised by Rustam Khan of Moradabad. A more serious rebellion arose at the end of Shahjahan's reign when Makrand Rai, governor of Bareilly, expelled all the Katehriyas from the city and massacred large numbers of them, with the result that the rest betook themselves to the country east of the Ramganga. In 1679 the Jangharas occasioned trouble, refusing to pay revenue, and Muhammad Rafi, who then held Bareilly, led his forces into Bisalpur, where the Rajputs had burned and sacked all the villages that did not belong to them. A fierce engagement ensued at Khardiha, near Deoria, in which the insurgents were defeated and their leaders slain. Deoria was captured and burned, and then Muhammad Rafi attacked the Banjaras who, by this time, were predominant in Puranpur and Pilibhit. They had joined with the Jangharas in the revolt and now shared their punishment, though it was impossible to pursue them far into the forest. Little is known of the early history of these Banjaras; but, as in Kheri also, they gradually rose to considerable power in the forest tracts, defying all authority and extending their predatory raids for long distances into the surrounding territories. According to tradition they had held undisputed sway in this part of the district for several centuries, and their possessions were only reduced when the onward movements of the Jangharas and Katehriyas forced them to retire from Bisalpur and Jahanabad.

The Rohillas.

With the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, complete anarchy prevailed. The authority of the Bareilly governors was defied, the Hindus again found themselves independent, and throughout the district the stronger preyed upon the weaker without let or hindrance. The confusion was increased by the presence of numerous roving bands of mercenaries, principally Afghans from the north-west, who were generically styled Rohillas or hill men, and who wandered about in search of any employment they could find. The manner in which these disconnected units were welded into a single nation does not concern Pilibhit. The agent

was Ali Muhammad Khan, whose successful career as a soldier of fortune soon led him to prominence. He had already assumed a position of independence in Budaun and Bareilly, when the invasion of Nadir Shah afforded him an opportunity of extending his borders by seizing the lands of his weaker neighbours, including pargana Richha, which borders on this district. In 1741 he overthrew the imperial governors of Bareilly and Moradabad in a pitched battle, with the practical result of his acknowledgment as ruler of Katehr. In order to establish his authority throughout the tract he sent Painad Khan to eject Despat, the Banjara chieftain, from Pilibhit, and then gave that pargana to Hafiz Rahmat Khan. In 1744 he invaded Kumaun, and though his venture in the hill county was but partially successful he secured most of the Tarai and gave that country to his followers. The growing power of the Rohillas then attracted the attention of Safdar Jang, the Nawab Wazir, and a large force from Dehli, led by Muhammad Shah in person, compelled Ali Muhammad to surrender; and though his territories were held on his behalf by his sons and Rahmat Khan, he remained practically a prisoner till his release by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1748. He then lent his support to Safdar Jang in his candidature for the post of Wazir, and in return obtained an imperial grant confirming him in the possession of Rohilkhand. Marching thither he proceeded to establish his authority by repressing the Banjaras and the numerous marauding bands that infested the country at the foot of the hills and the northern parts of this district; but his work was cut short by his death, which took place at the end of 1748.

Hafiz Rahmat Khan.

Two of Ali Muhammad's sons were then captives in Afghanistan, and his possessions were given to his third son, Sadullah Khan, till the brothers should return, the administration of the country being entrusted to Rahmat Khan as regent and a council of chieftains, such as Dunde Khan, Fateh Khan Khansaman, Sardar Khan Bakhshi and others. This change in the government encouraged Safdar Jang to further intrigues which were foiled by the utter defeat of Qaim Khan Bangash, the Nawab of Farrukhabad, at the hands of the Rohilla confederacy. The leaders then partitioned the country among themselves, and

practically all Pilibhit fell to the lot of Rahmat Khan. The latter first proceeded to extend his borders by annexing Puranpur and Sabna beyond the Sarda, which had been nominally included in the dominions of the Nawab Wazir, an officer named Sheikh Kabir being deputed for the the purpose. This man succeeded in his task and then went further, occupying Khairagarh in Kheri and the Tarai country at the foot of the Nepal hills. Rahmat Khan also did much to improve and beautify the town of Pilibhit, which owes to him almost all its mosques and important buildings, while his deputy, Sher Khan, built a fort at Bisalpur. In 1752, however, Safdar Jang made another effort to check the Rohillas; and on this occasion he was more successful, since he enlisted the aid of the Marathas and drove the Afghans northwards to the foot of the hills in Bijnor, where they were kept closely blockaded till the arrival of Ahmad Shah. The Abdali monarch then released the two sons of Ali Muhammad, and his onward march soon caused the raising of the siege and the departure of the allies after a peace had been patched up and bonds for a heavy indemnity given to the Marathas. Rahmat Khan accompanied Safdar Jang as far as Lucknow, where he obtained from the Nawab Wazir a charter confirming him and his descendants in possession of Puranpur-Sabna. On his return Rohilkhand was divided between the three sons of Ali Muhammad, but an unworkable arrangement was devised, chiefly in the interests of Rahmat Khan. The brothers immediately quarrelled, and a reallocation of the territory was effected with the result that the regent retained for himself all Pilibhit and most of the Bareilly district. His capital was at Bareilly, but his family lived in the palace built by him at Pilibhit, the name of which was changed to Hafizabad.

His downfall.

Rahmat Khan had little time to devote to Pilibhit, being constantly engaged in fighting the Marathas and in keeping the peace with Shuja-ud-daula, who had succeeded Safdar Jang in 1754. His attention too was directed to his new acquisitions in the Doab, given him by Ahmad Shah after the battle of Panipat in 1761, and also to the inroads of the Sikhs, who were threatening Rohilkhand on the west. It is recorded, however, that the famine of 1762 caused an extensive migration of Mewatis into the province, and that they were employed by Rahmat

Khan for two years in raising a mud wall round Pilibhit. This was replaced by a brick structure in 1769, and at the end of that year he built the Jami Masjid in imitation of the great mosque at Dehli. But just at this time the fortunes of the Rohillas began to decline. The Marathas stripped them of their possessions in the Doab in 1770, while in the same year Dunde Khan and Najib-ud-daula died; in 1771 Bijnor was invaded, and the Rohilla leaders fled to Pilibhit in needless panic. Rahmat Khan himself seems to have lost his courage on this occasion, for he left his son, Inayat Khan, in charge of Pilibhit and retired with his principal adherents to Gangapur, on the extreme northern borders of the district. Thence he sent messages to Shuja-ud-daula, imploring his assistance, and eventually a compact was made, through the agency of Sir Robert Barker, whereby the Nawab Wazir undertook to drive the Marathas out of Rohilkhand in return for a bond of forty lakhs. Shortly afterwards the Marathas withdrew, but Rahmat's troubles were not ended. Inayat Khan rebelled and seized Bareilly, which he fortified and prepared to hold against his father. The latter marched from Pilibhit, but failed to take the city, and only overcame his refractory son by treachery. Further internal dissensions reduced the power of the Rohillas, and Hafiz Rahmat Khan was now troubled by Shuja-ud-daula's repeated demand for the repayment of the loan. The old chieftain prepared for resistance; but he was not supported by his allies, who had become alienated by his avarice and unscrupulousness, some of them going so far as to lend active support to the Nawab Wazir. Early in 1774 Colonel Champion advanced to the Oudh frontier and presented an ultimatum requiring immediate payment of the forty lakhs. Rahmat hastened from Pilibhit to Aonla, collected his forces, among whom Rajputs were more numerous than Rohillas, and marched against the invaders. A battle ensued on the 23rd of April 1774 at Miranpur Katra, in which he was defeated and killed, his scattered forces flying in various directions. Five of his sons escaped to Pilibhit, where they were joined by two more of the brothers, Muhammad Zulfiqar and Muhabat Khan. The latter repaired to Shuja-ud-daula's camp, and were graciously received. Muhabat was sent to Pilibhit to quiet the

minds of the people, overtaking the force that had been sent to capture that town. A few days later the British troops and Shuja-ud-daula himself arrived, encamping on the banks of the Deoha. The fort, which contained the family of Rahmat, was surrendered without resistance and the inmates sent to Aonla, while the garrison was disarmed and expelled from the town. Muhabat Khan was then required to show where the treasure was concealed, but proudly replied that his father had no treasure save the affection of his subjects. At all events none was discovered and the allied forces retired to Bareilly, whence Shuja-ud-daula sent letters to all the Rohillas of note, bidding them quietly and fearlessly remain at home.

Oudh rule.

The Nawab Wazir then proceeded to arrange for the administration of the conquered country. He sent his son, Saadat Ali Khan, to Bareilly; but the latter was removed in the following year by Asaf-ud-daula, who appointed his own father-in-law, Surat Singh, to the government. It was during his rule that Hurmat Khan, a son of Hafiz Rahmat, made an attempt to recover Rohilkhand, bringing a force of some 20,000 Pathans from the Doab and besieging the town of Pilibhit. On the approach of the Oudh forces he retired northwards to the forests, but was pursued and severely defeated by Rai Gurdas Singh. The Rohillas fled into Kumaun, but were driven thence into the hills of Nepal. Of Surat Singh's successors in Bareilly and Pilibhit no record remains. They were mere farmers of the revenue, seldom continuing in office for more than a year or two at a time, and the country suffered terribly from their extortion and maladministration. The result was inevitable. The Pathan *zamindars*, under whose rule the land had attained a fairly high state of development, and who were themselves interested in the spread of agriculture and the expansion of cultivation, flocked to Rampur, while there was no one to take their place. Wide areas went out of cultivation and the jungle spread rapidly, so that when Tennant visited these parts in 1799 the picture he painted was of the gloomiest description. It is true, no doubt, that the Rohillas were in some measure themselves responsible for the desolation in Pilibhit. The unscientific dams they constructed on the streams caused injury which in many cases has been irreparable, and the

absence of a strong central government led to never-ending conflicts between the owners of adjacent estates, with consequences that were often disastrous to the tenantry. Trouble, too, was caused in the north by the irruptions of the Gurkhas, who from 1794 to 1798 constantly threatened the Tarai. At one time they captured Kilpuri and retained not only that pargana but a considerable area on either side of the Sarda; and though they were for a time checked by Ata Beg and Shimbhunath, the governor of Bareilly, they repeated their depredations in after years.

The cession. The reign of misrule ended in 1801, when the Nawab Wazir ceded Rohilkhand and other territories to the East India Company, in liquidation of the debts he had incurred on account of the maintenance of the Oudh contingent. The treaty was ratified on the 10th of November 1801, and Pilibhit was placed in charge of the collector of Bareilly.* The work of organisation was taken in hand at once, and was proceeding rapidly when it was checked by the appearance of famine in 1803-04 and by internal troubles of a somewhat serious nature. In 1805 Amir Khan, the Pindari commander in the service of Holkar, broke through the Doab, crossed the Ganges and proceeded to ravage the north of Rohilkhand. He appears to have ridden as far east as Pilibhit, sacking that town and Jahanabad, before he was compelled to withdraw by the advent of the British force following in hot pursuit. About the same time disorder spread among the Rajputs of Bisalpur, led by the Jangharas under Man Singh and Bhajja Singh of Intgaon, who had fallen into arrears with their revenue. Retiring to the forest they gathered round them a band of outlaws which, for months, kept the neighbourhood in a state of alarm. During the rains they fell back on Puranpur, and thence began plundering in every direction. The old pargana of Marauri suffered most, and out of a revenue demand of Rs. 39,577 no more than Rs. 15,800 could be collected. Eventually the marauders were pursued, but effected their escape into the jungles of Muhamdi, where in 1806 they were brought to bay, the band being dispersed after the loss of a considerable number, including the two leaders. Nothing further occurred

* Aitchison's Treaties, II, 121.

to disturb the peace till the Nepalese war. In 1815 Major Hearsey raised a force of Rohillas at Bareilly and marched, by way of Pilibhit, into Kilpuri. His operations, however, took place beyond the borders of this district, and the disaster which befel him on account of the worthlessness of his levies belongs to the history of Almora. The disturbances at Bareilly in 1816 to some extent were reflected in Pilibhit, as has invariably proved the case in subsequent years. The rising was apparently unpremeditated; but once it had commenced messages were sent to the Musalmans of Pilibhit and elsewhere with the result that in two days large numbers of armed men flocked to Bareilly where they took part in the fight that ensued. But the stern punishment meted out to the rebels soon caused them to return, and dissuaded others from joining in the movement. The restlessness of the population, however, again exhibited during the religious riots of 1837, afforded an indication of what was to be expected when the flames of rebellion in 1857 raged through the whole of Hindustan.

Outbreak of the Mutiny

When the Mutiny started with the outbreak at Meerut Mr. Carmichael, then in charge of the Pilibhit subdivision, was absent at Naini Tal. On receipt of the news he hurriedly returned to his post, and being given a free hand by the magistrate of Bareilly he proceeded to strengthen his police and to raise a few *sawars*. The district was still quiet; but the Musalmans of Pilibhit were in an obviously excited state, as was evident from the posting of seditious placards on the mosque and *idgah* on the occasion of the *Id* festival. These were pulled down by the police, and further precautions were taken by prohibiting the carrying of arms in the streets. On the 1st of June news came simultaneously from Bareilly and Baheri announcing the Mutiny at the former place and the flight of the European officers; and Mr. Carmichael at once sent off his wife and children to Naini Tal under a police guard. The magistrate had to assist him, the tahsildar, Amir Ali, as well as Muhammad Hasan, the *peshkar*, and Abdullah Khan, the *kotwal*—men who remained faithful throughout, and distinguished themselves by rendering most valuable service. Still little could be done in the face of the turbulent Musalman rabble of the town, and that very

day the mob resolved on plundering the treasury. A large crowd collected, but was held at bay by Amir Ali till Mr. Carmichael made over charge of the money to the principal Muhammadan residents, who had earlier come forward with protestations of loyalty. This measure secured the escape of the tahsildar and was immediately followed by a general riot, the rebels fighting over the money amongst themselves. Nothing was to be gained by further delay, and accordingly Mr. Carmichael rode off with Amir Ali, Abdullah Khan and a few faithful *sawars* and policemen. He overtook his family at Barha Firozpur, where the *zamindars* entertained them hospitably, and then, after avoiding the large Pathan village of Amaria, reached Sitarganj by nightfall, arriving at Haldwani the following afternoon. Accompanying the party was Zakaria Khan, the *peshkar* of Jahanabad, who remained loyal throughout the disturbance: he was afterwards promoted to tahsildar, but was killed in his court by a rebel Pathan.

State of the district.

In this manner the district was cleared of all Europeans and every vestige of British rule was speedily effaced. In the Musalman towns and villages the authority of Khan Bahadur Khan, who had set himself up as Nazim in Bareilly on the strength of his position as a grandson of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, was generally acknowledged; but he obtained scanty recognition in Bisalpur, as also in the adjoining parganas of Faridpur and Nawabganj, where the Rajputs had matters their own way. In place of stable rule there was general anarchy, in which the chief sufferers were the auction-purchasers and all who were reputed to have wealth. In order to collect revenue Khan Bahadur appointed his own officers to the tahsils, but with little success. The tahsildar of Bisalpur, one Purnanand, was maintained in office, but was replaced in July by Ali Muhammad Khan: the latter did little, and in October it became necessary to send Madar Ali Khan from Bareilly to Bisalpur with a strong force. This had some effect on the refractory Rajputs, who agreed to a compromise; and in October the tahsil was farmed for Rs. 16,000 to Nandu Singh, Kahar Singh, Kunj Bihari Singh and Roshan Singh of Bamrauli and Deoria. These men nominated as tahsildar a kinsman, named Hira Singh, who continued to hold office till

attacked the rebels at Sirpura, three miles from Neoria. There a very strong position was assaulted, and after a fierce engagement, in which Browne won the Victoria Cross, the rebels were completely defeated with the loss of some 300 men, four guns and all their stores, Nizam Ali Khan being carried off wounded. This event was the last of any importance that occurred in Pilibhit, for the rebels retired into Oudh, where they remained till broken up by Lord Clyde in the following cold weather. The garrison held Pilibhit till the arrival of General Troup from Bareilly, and then proceeded into Kheri and Sitapur to join in the combined movement against the surviving mutineers in northern Oudh.

Pacification.

The restoration of order was effected without difficulty, though small bands of dacoits and marauders for some time disturbed the peace of the forest tracts. The police force was reorganised, and in a few months the administration was completely restored. Numerous rewards were given to loyal persons: and it is somewhat remarkable that the recipients were mainly Musalmans, although from the first the rebellion in Rohilkhand had been directed by the Pathans. Those who most distinguished themselves were Amir Ali and Abdullah Khan, of whom the former received a house in Shahjahanpur and confiscated lands in that district assessed at Rs. 5,000, while the latter was made a tahsildar and given land in Budaun paying a revenue of Rs. 1,200. The three sons of Zakaria Khan obtained a grant of land in Bareilly in recognition of their father's devoted services, and a village in Budaun was divided between five loyal *sawars* who accompanied Mr. Carmichael throughout. In Pilibhit itself very little property was confiscated, as the leading rebels were with few exceptions residents of other districts.

Riots of 1871.

Peace was again disturbed in 1871, when the coincidence of the Muharram and Ramnaumi festivals caused serious disorders at Pilibhit as well as at Bareilly. Here the difficulty arose from the proximity of the Hindu temple to Drummondganj, the principal thoroughfare, so that it was impossible to prescribe separate routes for the Hindu and Musalman processions. Accordingly it was directed that the latter should parade in the

morning and the Hindus in the afternoon; but by the clearly premeditated action of the Musalmans their procession was delayed till too late, and then was altogether forbidden by the magistrate. The Hindus, who were accompained by a police escort, were then started but the column was attacked by the Musalmans, with the result that a riot ensued, several shops were plundered and burnt, and eventually the police were ordered to fire. This caused the mob to disappear, though some disorder continued till the arrival of cavalry from Bareilly on the following day. During the disturbance at least one person was killed and a large number were wounded.

Subsequent history.

Apart from this accidental occurrence the history of the tract since the Mutiny has been a record of constant progress interrupted only by the famines and periods of agricultural depression that have visited Pilibhit from time to time. These calamities have been recorded in the preceding pages, as also have other important events such as the settlements of the land revenue, the construction of railways and canals and, above all, the constitution of the separate district of Pilibhit in 1879.

GAZETTEER

OF

PILIBHIT.

DIRECTORY.

GAZETTEER

OF

PILIBHIT.

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AHARWARA, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

This is one of the largest villages in the pargana, but is merely an agricultural settlement of no importance. It stands on the southern border close to the left bank of the Deoha, in 28° 14′ N. and 79° 44′ E., at a distance of five miles south-west from Bisalpur and two miles west of the road to Khudaganj. As its name implies, it was originally peopled by Ahars: and this caste still occurs here in strength, though they have largely been supplanted by Brahmans. The total area is 1,240 acres, of which about 1,000 acres are cultivated, but the soil is generally light and inferior. The population of the village in 1901 was 1,880, of whom all save 116 were Hindus. There is an upper primary school, and a market is held here twice a week.

AMARIA, *Pargana* JAHANABAD, *Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

A considerable village in the northern half of the pargana, standing in 28° 45′ N. and 79° 44′ E., on the west side of the road from Pilibhit to Sitarganj in the Tarai, at a distance of 12 miles north-west from the district headquarters. About a mile to the west flows the Absara river, and between this and the village runs the main line of the Kailas canal; the latter gives off the Amaria minor a short distance to the north, and this irrigates the village lands. The population which in 1872 numbered 1,542 souls had fallen in 1901 to 1,447, of whom 817 were Musalmans. The latter are mainly Pathans who, in former days, were the owners of a large and important estate in the neighbourhood. The leading family is now represented by Said-ud-din Khan, who is the owner of half the village, the rest being held by Akbar Yar Khan, the leading member of a connected family. Together they pay a revenue of Rs. 1,443 on a total area of 1,182 acres, of which about 790 are cultivated. Amaria contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school; markets are held in the village twice a week.

BAMRAULI, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

A large agricultural village standing in 28° 12′ N. and 79° 57′ E., on the road from Bisalpur to Pawayan, at a distance of eleven miles south-east from the tahsil headquarters and 34 miles from Pilibhit. It is a mud-built place and in a decayed condition, for formerly it took rank as a town and for many years was administered under Act XX of 1856, the measure being withdrawn in 1885 on account of its poverty and insignificance. The population dropped from 3,139 in 1872 to 2,764 in 1881 and to 2,539 ten years later, while in 1901 the number of inhabitants was 2,366, of whom 204 were Musalmans. The principal residents are Katehriya Rajputs, who once held a large estate; but they are now in very reduced circumstances and have lost the bulk of their ancestral possessions; a portion has been saved, mainly through the intervention of the Court of Wards. The total area is 1,406 acres, and of this some 865 acres are under cultivation. There is a large upper primary school here and markets are held twice weekly in the bazar, the trade being chiefly in sugar.

BARKHERA, *Pargana and Tashil* BISALPUR.

This village lies in the north-west of the pargana, in 28° 27′ N. and 79° 49′ E., on either side of the unmetalled road from Pilibhit to Bisalpur, at a distance of 11½ miles south from the former and 12 miles north from the tahsil headquarters. A branch road takes off here, leading to Nawabganj in the Bareilly district, crossing the Deoha by a ferry some two miles to the north-west. The place is of considerable antiquity and stands on a raised mound or *khera*, which marks the site of an old and possibly fortified town. Traditionally it was founded by a raja named Har Mal, of whom nothing is known. The name may be derived either from the mound of the *bargad*, or banyan trees, or else from Virata, the nephew of Raja Vena, who figures so prominently in the legendary history of Rohilkhand. It is now of little importance; and the population, which numbered 1,516 persons in 1872, has since remained stationary, the total in 1901 being 1,554, of whom 1,215 were Hindus, 310 Musalmans and 29 of other religions, chiefly Aryas.

The place possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and an aided school for girls. By the roadside is a large encamping-ground, a portion of which is leased for cultivation and brings in Rs. 100 annually to the district board. The total area of the village is 1,135 acres, of which about 730 are cultivated: the revenue is Rs. 1,588, and the owner is Mahdi Ali Khan, a Pathan of Rampur. A market is held here twice a week, and a considerable trade is carried on owing to the advantageous position of the village on the main road.

BHIKARIPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

A very large agricultural village, standing in 28° 42′ N. and 79° 49′ E., at a distance of five miles north from Pilibhit, and about a mile to the west of the road leading to Bilheri in the Tarai. The population rose from 2,036 in 1891 to 2,212 at the last census, the total including 1,358 Musalmans, 840 Hindus and 14 others. The principal inhabitants are Muhammadan Banjaras, and the present head of the family is Abdus Samad, who owns half this village and other lands in the neighbourhood, paying a revenue of Rs. 2,070. Bhikaripur itself has an area of 580 acres, of which some 485 acres are under cultivation. There is a flourishing lower primary school here, and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

BHITAURA KALAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

A considerable village in the south-east of the pargana, standing in 28° 34′ N. and 79° 53′ E., on the right side of the road from Pilibhit to Puranpur, at a distance of seven miles south-east from the district headquarters. It has shared with its neighbours in the recent deterioration of the surrounding country, and the population fell from 1,824 in 1891 to 1,400 in 1901, the latter including 140 Musalmans and a large community of Lodhs. The village has an area of 1,165 acres, of which 985 are under cultivation, and the revenue demand is Rs. 2,833. The present proprietor is Manzur Ahmad, one of the Rains of Dhundri in pargana Jahanabad. Bhitaura contains an upper primary school and an aided school for girls, and boasts of a small market held twice weekly.

BILSANDA, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

A small market town in the south-east of the pargana, standing in 28° 0′ N. and 79° 0′ E., some two miles west from the river Khanaut, eight miles from Bisalpur and 34 miles south-south-east from Pilibhit. It is connected with the tahsil head-quarters by an unmetalled road, joining that from Bisalpur to Pawayan at Intgaon. The place is probably of some antiquity, and its origin is ascribed to the Bhils who, according to general tradition, were the old inhabitants of this tract before the advent of the Janghara Rajputs. The population numbered 2,625 in 1872, but in 1881 had fallen to 2,328, though ten years later it had risen to 2,570, and at the last census Bilsanda contained 2,733 inhabitants, of whom 2,259 were Hindus, 443 Musalmans and 31 of other religions. The town, in spite of its remote situation, has a thriving market and a considerable trade in sugar, cloth and grain. It possesses a fair number of brick houses and temples, and contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a large upper primary school. A dispensary is now being built here by Lala Bhagwan Das. Markets are held here twice a week and a small fair takes place at the Dasehra, as well as minor gatherings on the first day of each month.

Since 1865 Bilsanda has been administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856, and those of the Sanitation Act also are in force here. The income is derived mainly from the usual house-tax, which in 1907 was assessed on 402 out of a total number of 604 houses in the *chaukidari* area. The receipts in 1877 were Rs. 400 and the expenditure Rs. 347; but since that date they have greatly increased, rising in 1897 to Rs. 745 and Rs. 703, respectively. For the four years ending in 1907 the total average income, including the initial balance, was Rs. 897 annually, Rs. 718 being due to the house-tax, which in the last year gave an incidence of Re. 1-13-3 per assessed house and Re. 0-4-4 per head of population. The expenditure for the same period averaged Rs. 757 per annum, the principal items being Rs. 279 for the maintenance of four *chaukidars*, Rs. 263 for the upkeep of a staff of sweepers and Rs. 94 for minor improvements in the town.

The *chaukidari* area includes 46 acres while that of the whole revenue *mauza* of Bilsanda is 511 acres, of which about

380 are cultivated. The revenue demand is Rs. 315; and there are three joint *zamindari mahals*, the owners being the representatives of three branches of a well-known Kalwar family which has acquired wealth by extensive dealings in sugar.

BISALPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

The place, which gives its name to the southern subdivision of the district, is a considerable town standing in 28° 18′ N. and 79° 49′ E., at a distance of 23 miles south from Pilibhit and 24 miles east-south-east from Bareilly. It is approached by several roads, though unfortunately all are unmetalled: besides those leading direct to Pilibhit and Bareilly others go north-east to Deoria and Puranpur, south-east to Bamrauli and Pawayan, south to Shahjahanpur, and south-west to Khudaganj and Farrukhabad.

The history of the place is almost a blank, and no satisfactory derivation of the name is forthcoming. A local tradition states that it was founded by one Bisu, an Ahar chieftain in the reign of Shahjahan; but this seems impossible both on philological and historical grounds, and it is practically certain that by the sixteenth century the Ahars were almost wholly subject to the Rajputs of the pargana. It has also been suggested that the name is the modern form of Vishalapura, meaning the large city, and the theory is plausible though otherwise unsupported. The third derivation is from Bisal Singh, who may well have been a leader of the Jangharas, the name being still common among the members of that clan. At all events the place remained in the hands of the Jangharas till the establishment of Rohilla rule, when a fort was built there and a Musalman garrison introduced by Sher Khan, one of Hafiz Rahmat Khan's officers. It then became for the first time the capital of a pargana, the tract having hitherto been included in Bareilly; and this arrangement was maintained when the district was ceded to the British in 1801. Subsequent occurrences at Bisalpur, notably the rising in 1805 and the rebellion of 1857, have been dealt with in the history of the district.

During the past sixty years the population has greatly increased. At the first census of 1847 it numbered 7,245 persons,

and this had risen to 8,902 in 1853 to 9,905 in 1865, and 9,250 in 1872. During the following nine years a decline set in, the total in 1881 being 8,903; but subsequently the place recovered, the number of inhabitants rising to 9,221 in 1891, while at the last census it was 9,851, including 4,875 females. Classified according to religions there were 6,433 Hindus, 3,301 Musalmans, 85 Christians and 32 others, either Aryas or Sikhs. The Christians belong to the American mission, which has its headquarters at Pilibhit and maintains a branch in the town. The Hindu inhabitants are principally Brahmans, Kahars, Kayasths, Muraos, Banias, Lodhs and Chamars; while among the Musalmans Sheikhs and Pathans largely preponderate. The most notable families in the town are those of the Agarwal Banias, the Kalwars and Ahmad-ullah Khan, a Pathan, all of whom own considerable properties in the neighbourhood.

Bisalpur stands on fairly high ground that marks the watershed between the Deoha and Katna rivers. Between the former and the main site flows the small drainage channel known as the Rapatua, over which the Bareilly road is carried by a bridge. The town is almost surrounded by groves but has a poor appearance, resembling an overgrown agricultural village. The main site lies principally to the east of the road from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur, and consists for the most part of mud-built houses relieved by a small but increasing number of brick buildings. A great improvement was made in about 1870 by the erection of a central market-place at the meeting of the four principal roads, which are metalled within the municipal boundaries. This is surrounded by substantial shops, and forms the chief trade centre of the place. The commerce of the town consists principally in grain, sugar, piecegoods and cattle. There are several sugar refineries, though of late years the business has undergone a slight decline. Markets are held weekly in the bazar, and there is a number of annual fairs, of no great size and possessing little interest or importance, save perhaps one instituted recently in honour of the coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII: it is held at the Dube's tank, and a large number of cattle are brought hither for sale. The northern portion of the town is the chief residential quarter and contains the best houses, the largest

being that of the now decayed Dube family. There is also a fine masonry tank surrounded by large temples, *dharamsalas* and other Hindu buildings, though most of these are now in a ruined condition. The eastern portion is inhabited by the poorer classes, and the houses are almost all of mud obtained from the numerous excavations to be seen on the outskirts. The Government buildings are collected in the south of the town, and comprise the tahsil, the registration office, police station, post-office and dispensary. There is a large and flourishing middle vernacular school as well as a municipal primary school for boys, two aided girls' schools and an aided boys' school located in the principal mosque.

The town has been administered as a municipality from the 27th of July 1875, and its affairs are managed by a board of 13 members of whom nine are elected, three being returned from each ward. Details of the income and expenditure of each since 1890-91 will be found in the appendix.* The former is derived chiefly from an octroi-tax on the imports, and this is supplemented by a license-tax on sugar refiners and weighmen, the proceeds of the cattle-pound, rents of land and houses, and the revenue from markets, slaughter-houses and other minor sources. The chief items of expenditure are conservancy and drainage, police and general administration. The old *chaukidari* force has been abolished, and was replaced in 1907 by a body of regular police.

BISALPUR *Pargana and Tahsil.*

This is the southern subdivision of the district, and forms a compact and fairly homogeneous tract of country which extends southwards, in the form of a broad wedge, between Bareilly and Shahjahanpur from the boundaries of the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils, marching with the former on the north and with the latter on the north-east. To the west lie the Nawabganj and Faridpur tahsils of Bareilly, while to the south and east are the Tilhar and Pawayan tahsils of Shahjahanpur. The eastern boundary is formed throughout by the river Khanaut, which flows in a deep and unchanging bed; but on the west the dividing line

* Appendix, table XVI.

between this district and Bareilly is marked only in parts by the Deoha and, for about half the distance, is purely artificial. The Deoha is subject to considerable variations in its course, with the result that the area of Bisalpur is apt to change from time to time. The average for the whole tahsil, as obtained from the returns of the five years ending in 1907, was 232,696 acres, or 363·6 square miles.

In its general aspects the tahsil differs markedly from the rest of the district, the Tarai characteristics of the north rapidly giving place to those of the open plains of Rohilkhand. Instead of wide expanses of forest and marsh we find here a fairly level tract of fully cultivated country, drained by a comparatively small number of rivers, with clearly defined watersheds, sandy beds and channels flowing at a level well below that of the land on either bank. The transition is, however, by no means sudden. The broad belt of forest that stretches down the centre of the district, between the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils, continues for some distance into the north-east of the area, and occupies some 40,000 acres in on almost uninterrupted line from the Khanaut to the Katna as the Mala is here called. In the south-east and south-west extremities, too, there are large stretches of *dhak* jungle, said to be a relic of the great game-preserve made by Firoz Shah in the fourteenth century. The forest consists chiefly of stunted, *sal*, *shisham* and *haldu*, but the timber is of indifferent quality and is used principally for fuel. At the same time it forms a considerable drawback to cultivation in its neighbourhood, by reason of the numbers of *nilgai*, *chital* and other animals it harbours. These forests are not reserved, but are *zamindari* property owned by the Thakurs of Deoria who derive therefrom a substantial income.

Apart from the forests the physical aspects of the pargana are determined by the rivers. Along the eastern border flows the Khanaut, with a steep and almost precipitous bank known locally as the *dhaia*. In the river bed there is a narrow strip of level or gently sloping *khadir*, with a poor soil subject to saturation in wet years and largely overgrown with grass and weeds. On the high bank the land is generally sandy, and retains this character for a distance varying from one to three miles inland. The surface

drainage is carried down from the uplands by numerous ravines, and the only tributary of the Khanaut is a channel known as the Khawa, Kau or Katni, which traverses the forest area and connects this river with the Mala. It is generally believed to be of artificial origin at any rate in its present form, and has been identified with the canal mentioned in the Dewal inscription as excavated by the Raja Lalla. From the watershed the level sinks almost imperceptibly to the valley of the Katna, as the Mala is called after leaving the forest. This stream has practically no *khadir*, and is of great value for irrigation purposes. Near Bisalpur the Katna is joined by the Amerhi, which rises on the southern borders of Pilibhit and drains the country to the west of the river. On the east there are two small tributaries in the south of the pargana, known as the Khandni and the Kaimua, which pass into Shahjahanpur before joining the main stream. These generally resemble the Katna in character, and like that river are dammed for irrigation works. The drainage of the western portion is effected by the Deoha, which is here a big river flowing in a wide sandy bed much below the level of the surrounding country. The channel is constantly changing to the great detriment of the villages on its bank, and with the exception of a few higher ledges beyond the reach of ordinary floods the *khadir* is seldom of much agricultural value, and is often a mere waste of sand fit for nothing save melon-cultivation. There is but one affluent of the Deoha in this pargana, namely the Rapatua, a small stream that flows parallel to the river on the east and probably represents an abandoned channel. Before leaving the pargana the Rapatua attains a considerable size, and in the extreme south supplies a large area with water for irrigation.

Throughout the greater part of the area the soil is a loam of fair consistency, alternating with a good clay, which produces excellent sugarcane and *rabi* crops. Altogether about two-thirds of the pargana has a loam soil of varying quality, its character depending on the level. Clay is found in the depressions, and on the edges of the *matiar* tracts the soil is locally known as *doras*, this being a stiff loam which, under good conditions, produces the finest crops, though it depends much on the rains and careful cultivation. The clay again varies, and in some places it stiffens

into the hard unworkable kind known as *jhada*, this being chiefly found in the flooded tracts between the Rapatua and the Pilibhit road. Clay occupies nearly one-fourth of the area, and the remainder is either *khadir* or sandy *bhur*. The latter occurs in the neighbourhood of the rivers, and such tracts are never extensive. The chief are those between the Kaimua and the Khanaut in the south-east corner, between the Khandni and Katna, and between the latter and the Rapatua, while others are to be seen near the Deoha in the south-west.

The development of the pargana during the past century is well illustrated by the statistics of successive settlements. In 1837 the area under cultivation amounted to 121,239 acres and this had risen by 1868 to 150,993 acres, showing an increase of 19·6 per cent. in the course of thirty years. At the last revision, in 1901, the total was 154,738, while the average of the preceding 22 years was 151,093 acres: and the latter figure would have been much higher but for the contraction caused by seasons of famine. In 1877-78, for example, the area dropped to 131,962 acres and the recovery was slow, since it was not till eight years later that a total of 150,000 acres was again reached. Since the famine of 1897 the improvement has been rapid, and in the five years ending in 1907 the average area under the plough was 155,955 acres, or 67·03 per cent. of the whole pargana, a very high proportion in the presence of so considerable an amount of forest. Recently the increase has been more pronounced, since in 1905-06 the land under tillage reached the remarkable figure of 158,228 acres. The area returned as barren averages 20,300 acres, or 8·72 per cent. of the pargana. But this includes 8,174 acres under water and 8,790 acres occupied by roads, village sites and buildings; so that the area of actually barren land is no more than 2,636 acres, and this for the most part consists of sandy waste on the river banks or of scattered patches of sterile *usar*. The so-called culturable area is 56,441 acres, or 24·25 per cent. of the whole; but this again is subject to large deductions, for in addition to groves, which occupy 6,395 acres and are far more frequent here than in any other part of the district, the total includes 8,778 acres of current fallow or land prepared for sugarcane in the coming harvest. The rest is mainly forest or *dhak* jungle, and at the present time

there is but little room for a further extension of cultivation so long as the forest in the north-east remains unreclaimed.

Owing to the nature of the country irrigation is much more widely practised than in other parts of the district, and over the greater part of the pargana ample facilities exist in ordinary years. Excepting the worst *bhur*, which bears a very small proportion to the total cultivated area, practically all the land is irrigable from wells, *jhils, talabs* and streams, while in seasons of heavy rain there is much more water than is required. The area irrigated consequently varies with the nature of the season. For the last five years the average has been 46,560 acres, or 29·85 per cent. of the land under tillage, and of this 65·5 per cent. was supplied from wells which are, in almost all cases, unprotected and in a very fair number of instances are of the type known as *sotihai*, deriving their water from subterranean springs. They are usually worked by the *charkhi* or wheel; but the *dhenkli* or lever is not unknown, and in the loam tract round Lilhar the *charsa* system, with gangs of men in place of bullocks, is to be found. Tanks supply 13·99 per cent., but the area fluctuates greatly; they are fairly numerous, the chief being those in the villages of Akbarabad, Nawada Sani, Bamrauli, Mundia Hulas, Nabinagar and Daulatpur. Other sources contribute 20·34 per cent., and these comprise the Mala and its affluents as well as the minor streams. The largest dams are at Mundia Semnagar and between Dhakwara and Paharganj on the Mala, at Bhopatpur on the Amerhi, and at Raseon Khanpur on the Rapatua. The Deoha and Khanaut are useless for this purpose, while the lesser watercourses, though employed when practicable, are generally dry for the greater part of the year. The problem of irrigation only presents difficulty in the higher levels of the east, where ponds are few and the subsoil is sandy; and in this tract considerable stretches of entirely unirrigated light soil are to be found.

The two harvests are more approximately equal in area than in other parts of the district, and their relative position depends on the season. The *kharif* is generally the larger, averaging 101,062 as compared with 92,964 acres sown in the *rabi*, while 36,015 acres, or 23·09 per cent. of the net cultivation, bear more

than one crop in the year. The latter figure has increased largely, the total in 1870 being 25,871, and both harvests have benefited to an equal extent. In the *kharif* the chief crop is rice, almost wholly of the early variety, this averaging 43·1 per cent. of the area sown and showing a slight increase over the old figure. Then comes sugarcane with 17·58 per cent., the expansion under this head being very remarkable: the proportion is extremely high, even for a Rohilkhand district, and the cane is of excellent quality, particularly that grown along the banks of the Katna. Of the other crops *bajra*, alone and in combination with *arhar*, covers 11·26, *kodon* 6·3 and the autumn pulses 2·7 per cent. This leaves a considerable balance, which is made up chiefly by *juar*, grown in large quantities in the better soils and the river valleys, and mostly cut when green for fodder; cotton, which was once a far more important staple; maize, which is rapidly gaining popularity throughout the area; and small millets such as *mandwa*, *sanwan* and *shamakh*. There was once a good deal of indigo cultivation, but this has entirely disappeared and the factories have been abandoned. In the *rabi* wheat largely proponderates and occupies 42·74 per cent. of the area sown, while a fair amount is mixed with barley. The latter alone and in combination makes up 17·82 per cent., and is far more extensively grown than was formerly the case: the increase has in some measure been at the expense of wheat, but most of it represents new cultivation in light and inferior soil. Gram constitutes 31·12 per cent. and again shows a very rapid increase, largely as the result of extended double-cropping. Linseed with 3·45 per cent., peas, *masur* and garden crops make up the remainder. There is a fair amount of poppy cultivation which dates only from 1898-99, and has made considerable headway in a short period.

The standard of husbandry is high, as the bulk of the tenants belong to the best class of cultivators. Kurmis hold no less than 23·9 of the total tenant area, and next come Kisans with 18·5 per cent., while Muraos and Lodhs hold 4·7 and 3·4 per cent., respectively. For the rest Brahmans are in possession of 10·8 per cent., Rajputs of 5·9, Chamars of 4·9, Kahars of 3·1 and Ahars of 2·9 per cent., while 6 per cent. is tilled by Musalmans,

principally Pathans, Sheikhs and Mewatis. Other castes deserving mention are Barhais, Telis, Dhobis and Gadariyas, the area in each case exceeding 2,000 acres. Rents are paid almost universally in cash, and the grain-rented area now remaining consists, with the exception of a few Rain villages on the northern border, of precarious rice lands on the edges of swamps, the alluvial *khadirs* of the rivers, and the sandy slopes in the east. In 1906-07 the whole grain-rented area was 9,003 acres, and this represents a marked decrease during the few years that have elapsed since the settlement. The total area included in holding was 168,528 acres, and of this 5·4 per cent. was cultivated by proprietors as *sir* or *khudkasht*, while 57·9 was tilled by occupancy tenants, 33·78 by tenants-at-will and 1·12 by ex-proprietors, who are comparatively numerous in this tahsil, while the remaining 1·8 per cent. was rent-free or held at nominal rates. There has been some decline in the occupancy area during the past forty years; but though in many cases the rights have been newly acquired, rendering the actual loss greater than at first sight appears, this decline is due mainly to the action of the tenants themselves in relinquishing their holdings, and there has been no marked opposition on the part of the landholders. The average cash rental for occupancy tenants is Rs. 4-7-9 per acre, while that of tenants-at-will is but Rs. 4-5-5, this lower figure being due to the fact that the former class hold almost all the best land. Sub-tenants, who hold a relatively large area, 18,843 acres in all, pay on an average Rs. 5-11-10. These rates, which appear to have risen to the extent of about 12 per cent. since the last settlement, fail to represent the actual letting value of ordinary land, owing to the general practice of charging special rents for the sugarcane cultivation, the latter averaging Rs. 9-10-6 for occupancy and Rs. 10-2-3 for other tenants; but the rate varies generally as the ciop is sown after a year of fallow or after a preceding *kharif* harvest.

The fiscal history of the tahsil, as illustrated by the demand at successive settlements, will be found in the appendix.* The last settlement was completed in 1902, the actual final demand

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

being Rs. 326,655, which gave an enhancement of 6·2 per cent. on the expiring assessment; the nominal revenue was calculated at Rs. 3,910. The tahsil contains in all 458 villages, at present divided into 1,088 *mahals*, and of the latter 342 are owned by single proprietors, 640 are joint *zamindari*, 69 are perfect and 28 imperfect *pattidari*, while the remaining nine are revenue free. Among the landowning castes money-lenders and bankers now hold a very prominent position, as they have acquired much of the land formerly owned by large Rajput communities, especially that of Bamrauli. The Dube Brahmans of Bisalpur, too, have lost all their estates on account of litigation, and one or two properties held by European planters have been sold, and in every instance Khattris and Banias have been the chief purchasers. At the present time the former hold 10 and the latter 14·5 per cent. of the entire area, and in most cases the owners are non-resident. Among the Khattris the chief is Rai Damodar Das Bahadur of Bareilly, who owns nine whole villages and ten shares, comprising 12,516 acres and assessed at Rs. 13,355. Another is Sri Narayan of Dehli, who owns one village and two shares, paying revenue Rs. 2,225. Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur of Pilibhit and his brother hold four villages and ten shares, 4,360 acres in extent and assessed at Rs. 8,914; Rai Jagannath Bahadur of Pilibhit owns one village and six shares, paying revenue Rs. 3,380; Sahu Mangal Sen of Bisalpur holds nine shares with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,575; Dinanath of Bisalpur holds ten shares paying Rs. 1,797; Khunni Lal, also of Bisalpur, has one village and 12 shares paying revenue Rs. 3,001; Lachhmi Narayan of the same family has six shares, paying Rs. 1,698; and Ram Chandra of Khudaganj in Shahjahanpur, another Agarwal Bania, owns two villages and one share with a Government demand of Rs. 2,199. To the same category belong the Kalwars of Bilsanda, who together are in possession of 6,406 acres, or 2·8 per cent. of the total area, the chief representatives being Banke Bihari Lal, with ten shares assessed at Rs. 1,847; Bhagwan Das with seven shares paying Rs. 1,621, and Ram Bilas, whose 12 shares are assessed at Rs. 1,572. Rajputs hold about 20 per cent. of the area, and their largest remaining estate is that of Deoria, now divided

into several portions owned by different members of the family, the most important of whom is Thakur Umrao Singh, who has four villages and five shares, comprising 6,823 acres and assessed at Rs. 3,447. Brahmans own 12·6 per cent.; but there are no large *zamindars* among them, and next come Kurmis with 10·4 per cent., their largest property being that of Mundia Bilahra, which comprises ten villages divided between two brothers, Sita Ram and Gopal Ram, and assessed at Rs. 4,201. Kayasths own very nearly ten per cent., but these again are for the most part residents of other districts. Babu Kali Charan of Lucknow owns five villages and seven shares, with a total revenue demand of Rs. 2,985; Har Narayan of Bareilly holds three villages and two shares assessed at Rs. 3,125; Indar Sahai, also of Bareilly, owns three villages and one share, paying revenue Rs. 2,430; and five villages, assessed at Rs. 2,287, belong to Narendeshwar Sahai, who lives in the Saran district of Bengal. The same may be said of the Pathans, who own nearly eight per cent., the chief proprietors of this description being Nawab Muhammad Hasan Khan of Rampur, who owns five villages and six shares, comprising 5,533 acres assessed at Rs. 9,108; the widow of Nawab Muhammad Mustafa Ali Khan of Rampur, who has five villages with a revenue of Rs. 6,295; and Mahdi Ali Khan, also of Rampur, the proprietor of the village of Barkhera Kalan. The other landowning castes are Saiyids, Rains, Sheikhs, Kisans, Telis and Mewatis, the last including Qutb Khan of Paharganj, who has one village and three shares paying revenue Rs. 2,011.

The population of the tahsil has undergone remarkable fluctuations during the past fifty years. In 1853 the two parganas of Bisalpur and Marauri contained 171,945 inhabitants, and by 1865 the total had risen to 196,839, showing a very considerable increase of density. There was a further advance to 205,538 in 1872, but the tract suffered severely during the famine of 1877 and also from frequent epidemics, so that by 1881 the population had dropped to 179,350. Subsequent years have seen an almost complete recovery, the number of inhabitants in 1891 being 190,864, while at the last census it was 196,333, including 91,633 females and giving an average density of 541 persons to the square mile. The predominance of the Hindu element is

far more marked than in any other part of the district, their number being 174,867, as compared with 20,791 Musalmans and 675 of other religions, the latter comprising 518 Christians and 157 Aryas. Of the Hindus no fewer than 30,780 were Kurmis and 22,239 Kisans. Next come in numerical order Brahmans, 14,359; Chamars, 13,895; Muraos, 10,919; Kahars, 8,498; Lodhs, 7,235; Koris, 6,542; Rajputs, 5,803; and Telis, 5,541. Other castes occurring in strength are Ahars, Nais, Barhais, Lohars, Banias, Gadariyas, Pasis, Dhanuks and Bharbhunjas. Among the Rajputs the Jangharas, Chauhans, Katehriyas and Rathors constitute the bulk of the community. The principal Musalman subdivisions are Julahas, 4,760; Sheikhs, 3,335; Pathans, 3,005; and Behnas, 2,922; while Faqirs, Mewatis, Manihars and Qassabs are found in considerable numbers. According to the census returns 73·3 per cent. of the people were directly dependent on agriculture, and the actual proportion is probably somewhat larger. The only industries of importance are those connected with the supply of food and drink and the manufacture of cotton fabrics, which affords employment to over ten thousand persons. Next in order come personal service, general labour and work in wood and other forest products.

The commercial population is fairly large and a good deal of trade is carried on, particularly in sugar, grain and piece-goods. The sole place of importance is Bisalpur itself, but the tahsil also possesses the small town of Bilsanda and several large villages such as Bamrauli, Deoria, Intgaon, Aharwara, Raseon Khanpur and Barkhera, as well as several other places where weekly markets are held. The chief drawback to trade is the absence of suitable means of communication, though this will probably be removed with the introduction of the contemplated railway from Pilibhit to Shahjahanpur. At present the nearest points on the railway are Pilibhit or Faridpur and other stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand system. There are no metalled roads except within the municipal limits of Bisalpur, though a fair number of serviceable roads exist leading from Bisalpur to Pilibhit, to Bareilly, with a branch to Faridpur, to Khudaganj, to Shahjahanpur, to Bamrauli and Pawayan, with a branch to Bilsanda, and to Deoria. In the north of the pargana a branch road goes from Barkhera to

Nawabganj, crossing the Deoha by ferry. This river is nowhere bridged, though a temporary bridge-of-boats is maintained during the cold weather on the road from Bisalpur to Bareilly. Ferries exist at several other places, as will be seen from the list given in the appendix. In the same place will be found lists of the schools, markets, fairs and post-offices of the tahsil.

The little that is known of the early history of Bisalpur has been narrated in the general account of the district. It appears that the old Ahar and Banjara inhabitants were ejected by the Katehriyas and Jangharas, who for a long period held the entire area. The tract was included in the large pargana of Bareilly to the days of Rohilla domination, when Hafiz Rahmat Khan handed it over to the charge of Sher Khan, who built the fort at Bisalpur and the village of Sherganj on the Puranpur border. The land beyond the Katna was afterwards made into a second pargana called Marauri, which was given in revenue-free tenure to Diwan Pahar Singh, the builder of Paharganj. This grant was resumed by the Nawab Wazir but the 35 villages continued to be administered as a separate pargana, which in 1813 was detached from Bareilly district and included in that of Shahjahanpur. It was restored to Bareilly in 1841, together with several additional villages, but its final amalgamation with Bisalpur did not take place till 1863. The area of the united pargana was considerably altered in 1852 by exchanges with Shahjahanpur, additions from Faridpur and transfers to Nawabganj.

Since 1801 Bisalpur has been the headquarters of a tahsil, and now forms a subdivision of Pilibhit in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. For civil purposes it is included in the jurisdiction of the munsif of Pilibhit. The area is at present divided between the police circles of Bisalpur, Bilsanda and Barkhera, to the last of which it is proposed to add a considerable portion of pargana Pilibhit.

DEONHA, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

A village in the north-east corner of the pargana, standing in 28° 25′ N. and 79° 58′ E., at a distance of three miles north-east from Deoria and thirteen miles from the tahsil headquarters. It is remarkable chiefly for the enormous extent of the revenue

mauza, which stretches from the Khanaut on the east to the stream known variously as the Kau, Khawa or Katni on the west and comprises in all 12,907 acres. The bulk of this, however, is forest land, and the village is surrounded on all sides by jungle, the property of the *zamindars*, the cultivated area being about 1,720 acres. The owners are the Thakur family of Deoria and Rai Damodar Das Bahadur of Bareilly, who owns two-thirds of the village: the revenue is Rs. 1,115, the low assessment being due to the precarious nature of the cultivation. The population of Deonha at the last census was 1,846, the bulk of the inhabitants being Kisans. There is neither school nor market in the village and the place is somewhat inaccessible, as it is two miles or more from the road connecting Bisalpur with Puranpur.

DEORIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

The village of Deoria stands in 28° 23′ N. and 79° 56′ E., on the road leading from Bisalpur to Puranpur, at a distance of ten miles north-east from the former and nine miles south-east from Barkhera Kalan. To the east of the village flows the Khawa, the curious stream of supposed artificial origin, which connects the Mala with the Khanaut; and beyond this stream there stretches a wide expanse of forest, a continuation of the central belt that extends along the Mala throughout the Pilibhit and Puranpur tahsils. The area of the village is very large, covering no less than 9,538 acres; but of this less than 1,600 acres is under cultivation, and the presence of the forest constantly renders the crops precarious. The principal owner is Thakur Umrao Singh, the head of a large clan of Janghara Rajputs who have been settled here for many centuries; but various members of the family hold separate share in the village the population in 1901 numbered 1,385 souls, of whom 327 were Musalmans: the total has declined of late, for it was 1,675 in 1872 and 1,491 in 1891. The place contains an upper primary school, an aided school for girls, a post-office and a cattle-pound, and markets are held here twice a week.

Deoria, however, chiefly deserves notice for the ancient remains, of which some account has been given in chapter V. They are located at Deoria itself, at Ilahabas Dewal, a village some two miles

up the Khawa on the opposite or left bank, and at Garh Gajana, otherwise called Gajena Sadarpur, a mile west of Dewal. It was at Garh Gajana that the famous inscription was discovered, though both this and the image of Vishnu in the boar *avatar* were deposited in one of the plain brick rooms, described as temples, at Dewal. The whole country is full of ruined mounds none of which has yet been thoroughly explored, although irreparable damage has been done by the villagers who have carried away all the bricks and stones they could lay hands on. The large ruined fort called Garha Khera in Deoria itself has supplied material for nearly all the houses in the place. It stands on the river at a distance of some three miles from the village site, covered and surrounded by dense forest, and is only accessible from the south, and though its exact measurements are not available it is probably not less than half-a-mile in circumference. The bricks are of the large pattern adopted in ancient days; but it has been suggested, though without any historical support, that the presence of old carved figures in the foundations points to a Musalman reconstruction of the old Hindu edifice. We are told, indeed, that the place was captured and burned in 1679 on account of a Janghara rebellion, but it is very doubtful whether any permanent Muhammadan occupation was attempted. Of the old inhabitants we know practically nothing, for prior to the advent of the Jangharas, about 1570, the land was in the possession of Banjaras, Bhils and other aboriginal tribes who certainly had nothing to do with Lalla, the builder of the fort.

DHARAMPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

A small village standing in 28° 27′ N. and 79° 13′ E., at a distance of six miles south-east from Puranpur. It derives its importance from the possession of a station on the railway, though the absence of any road detracts from its usefulness. There are two separate villages, distinguished as Dharampur Kalan and Dharampur Khurd, but they have only a single site and contained, in 1901, a population of 836 persons, chiefly Kisans and Kurmis, the latter being the owners of the land. Dharampur contains a post-office, but nothing else of any interest or importance.

GHUNGCHAI, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

This large village stands on the east side of the road from Puranpur to Deoria and Bisalpur, in 28° 25′ N. and 80° 5′ E., at a distance of seven miles south-west from the tahsil head-quarters. The main site is compactly built and is almost surrounded by groves, while to the north-east is the large tank known as the Khandona Tal. The place is chiefly noted as the home of a well-known and influential family of Chandel Rajputs, who own a large estate in the neighbourhood. There are now four main branches of the house, represented by Thakurs Puthi Singh, Jang Bahadur Singh, Sewa Singh, Hazari Singh and others, each of whom has a share in this village. The total area is 800 acres, of which some 415 acres are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 742. The population numbered 2,038 in 1891, but at the last census had fallen to 1,788, of whom 120 were Musalmans. The village contains a post-office, a cattle-pound, an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

INTGAON, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

Intgaon, otherwise known as Chiti, stands in 28° 16′ N. and 79° 65′ E., at a distance of four miles south-east from Bisalpur on the road leading to Pawayan. A branch road here takes off and goes to the small town of Bilsanda. The place contained in 1901 a population of 1,701 persons, including 107 Musalmans and a large community of Janghara Rajputs. The latter were for long the owners of the soil, but they are now in reduced circumstances, and their possessions have in large measure passed to Kayasths and others. The village, which contains nothing of any interest, possesses an upper primary school and an aided school for girls; there is some trade in sugar and other agricultural produce, markets being held twice a week.

JAHANABAD, *Pargana* JAHANABAD, *Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

The capital of the Jahanabad pargana is a small town lying in 28° 38′N. and 79° 42′E., at a distance of some six miles west from Pilibhit by the road leading to Baheri. This road is crossed in the centre of the town by another leading from Shahi railway station, about three miles to the south-west, to join the Naini Tal

road at Sardarnagar to the north. The population of the place was 3,120 in 1872, but was much larger formerly. It has since increased, rising to 3,971 in 1881 and 4,706 ten years later; while at the last census it contained 3,966 inhabitants, of whom 2,276 were Hindus, 1,597 Musalmans and 93 of other religions.

The town stands on fairly high ground, about a mile west from the Absara river, and includes within its limits the villages of Balai Pasiapur on the north-west and Puraini on the south. Jahanabad is said to have been founded by an official named Mirak Jan in the days of Shahjahan; but Balai is a place of great antiquity, and continued to be of sufficient importance to give its name to a pargana as late as the reign of Akbar. In Balai is an old mound, strewn with large bricks of ancient pattern; it has a circuit of nearly a mile, and a height of about 20 feet above the surrounding level at its southern extremity. From the quadrangular shape it has been supposed that it was once fortified; and General Cunningham in a rough survey of the site found the ruins of a brick temple in the south-east and six heaps near the two western tanks which he supposed to mark the situation of large buildings.* The name Balai is that of a well known *daitya* or demon, who is sometimes styled Raja and is frequently confounded in local legend with Lalla of Deoria fame. The same Balai or Bali is connected with the remains at Parasua-kot, which are concealed in a second lofty mound, about 1,400 feet long and 300 feet broad, in the village of Nizam Dandi on the Pangaili, four miles west of Jahanabad on the Baheri road. At the eastern end are the brick foundations of an immense temple, 42 feet square, with traces of several walls and enclosures. Tradition states that Balai built it for his Ahir servant, named Parasua, and the place is sometimes known as Ataparasua or the halls of Parasua. Unfortunately no excavations have been attempted either here or at Balai Khera.

With the foundation of Pilibhit the importance of Jahanabad declined, most of the traders migrating to the new capital. This tendency was accentuated by the abolition of the Jahanabad tahsil in 1863; and the place now presents a general aspect of decay. The chief families are Kayasths, but as many of these

* A.S.N.I. I., 358.

are in Government service few of them now reside at their homes. The town possesses a fair sprinkling of brick houses, though the majority of the dwellings are of mud. In the outskirts are several mango groves, but the area has greatly decreased of late years. Jahanabad contains a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and a middle vernacular school, as well as a small aided school for girls. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, but the trade is insignificant and purely local.

The inhabited site is administered under Act XX of 1856, while the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act 1892, and section 34 of the Police Act are also in force. The town funds are derived almost exclusively from the usual house-tax, which in 1907 was assessed on 442 out of a total of 995 houses situated within the *chaukidari* area. The income in 1877 was Rs. 520 and the expenditure Rs. 307; but these figures have since increased, owing principally to the extension of the town for administrative purposes in 1885, the corresponding totals in 1897 being Rs. 657 and Rs. 671, respectively. During the four years ending in 1907 the average receipts from all sources, including the initial balance, were Rs. 744 annually, of which Rs. 670 were derived from the house-tax, the latter falling with an incidence of Re. 1-8-0 per assessed house and Re. 0-2-8 per head of population in the last year. The average expenditure for the same period was Rs. 695 per annum, and the chief items were Rs. 410 for the upkeep of six *chaukidars*, Rs. 200 for the maintenance of a conservancy staff and Rs. 20 for minor local improvements.

The total *chaukidari* area is 88 acres, of which 15 lie in Balai Pasiapur and 13 in Puraini. The entire area of Jahanabad is 2,176 acres: and that of the other villages 642 and 384 acres respectively, while some 2,525 acres in all are under cultivation.

JAHANABAD *Pargana, Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

Jahanabad is the western and smaller portion of the Pilibhit tahsil, and comprises a long and narrow strip of country bounded on the east by the river Deoha, which separates it from pargana Pilibhit, on the south and west by the Nawabganj and

Baheri tahsils of the Bareilly district, and on the north by the Kilpuri and Nanakmata parganas of the Naini Tal Tarai. The total area of the pargana, taking the average returns of the five years ending in 1907, is 117,512 acres, or 183·6 square miles.

Save for a few scattered patches in the north there is no forest in this pargana, though this was not always the case. The people still observe the old distinction between the *mar*, a name applied to the sub-Himalayan forest tract, and the *des*, or the open cultivated country of the plains, applying the former to the part north of Amaria, while the *des* comprises all the rest of the area. Most of the *mar* has now been cleared and brought under the plough; but it still retains the essential characteristics of the Tarai, being an unhealthy and somewhat precarious tract of rice cultivation, and subject to the inroads of wild animals which abound in the neighbouring forests or in the open grass jungles along the upper course of the Deoha. The rest of the pargana is very similar to the adjoining parts of the Bareilly district. It is very much less damp than the Tarai and is far more highly developed, being a well-cultivated and well-wooded plain, sloping gently and almost imperceptibly from north to south. The highest recorded elevation is 666 feet above the sea level at Hardaspur on the northern frontier, and the lowest 580 feet at Bar Nawada in the extreme south. The rainfall is generally heavy, and everywhere the water-level is high, the average depth of the spring level being no more than 11·5 feet below the surface, while in the north it is considerably less. The soil is principally a good clay, though it requires an ample supply of moisture to render it fit for tillage: and at the last settlement this made up 50·9 per cent. of the area assessed. Of the remainder 45·3 per cent. was *domat* or loam of varying quality, and 3·8 per cent. sandy *bhur*. The last is comparatively rare in this pargana, and is found only on the high banks of the rivers. With its natural fertility and an exceptionally expert body of cultivators the tract is as fortunately situated as, perhaps, any other part of the district.

As usual the determining physical features are the rivers. The Deoha on the east flows in a wide bed constantly shifting its channel, to the great detriment of the *khadir* cultivation

along its banks. The annual floods are apt to do great damage to the low alluvium of the *khadir*, transforming rich soil into barren sand, though loss in one place is generally compensated by a fresh deposit elsewhere. The upper *khadir*, beyond the reach of ordinary floods, is a narrow but very fertile strip and does extremely well in dry years, especially in the south of the pargana; in the north the destructive action of the river is more marked, and in consequence several villages there are kept on the alluvial register and are settled quinquennially. The Deoha *khadir* also produces large quantities of thatching grass, which is of considerable commercial value. From the high bank of the Deoha the land rises very gently to the slight watershed that separates its valley from that of the Absara, which flows southwards in a somewhat tortuous course through the centre of the pargana. This small stream has its origin in the Tarai, and possesses a shallow though well-defined bed with banks of stiff clay. Its current is sluggish and the river is extensively used for irrigation purposes, both by the Canal department and by the *zamindars* on either bank. Beyond the Absara the level again rises slightly, and the soil becomes somewhat lighter towards the western borders of the pargana, along which flows another small river called the Pangaili. This has a clay bed also, but its banks are high and sandy and it is not used for direct irrigation. In addition to these rivers mention must be made of the Kailas, a tributary of the Deoha, which crosses the northern extremity of the pargana before joining the larger stream, and is tapped at Sabdarpur to supply an important irrigation work known as the Upper Kailas canal, the line of which roughly follows the watershed between the Deoha and the Absara as far as the Bareilly boundary on the south.

The cultivated area of the pargana at the last settlement in 1868 amounted to 83,858 acres, and this represented an increase of about 32 per cent. since 1837, when the total was 63,600 acres. This increase, however, was far from permanent, for almost immediately after the new assessments had been declared deterioration of a serious description set in, especially in the northern villages, where the *zamindars* found it actually more profitable

to turn their lands into cattle farms, with the result that large areas went out of cultivation. Progress was further retarded by the famine of 1877, and it was long before any extension of tillage became noticeable. Even at the present time, after a series of exceptionally good years, the old figures have not yet been reached. The average for the five years ending with 1906-07 amounts to 79,894 acres, or 67·99 per cent. of the entire area. This is the highest proportion for any pargana of the district, owing to the practical absence of forest. Of the remaining area 25,112 acres, or 21·37 per cent., is returned as culturable, though this includes 1,709 acres of groves and 5,984 acres of current fallow or land under preparation for sugarcane; leaving 17,419 acres of old fallow and unreclaimed waste, much of which would never repay cultivation. The so-called barren area is 12,505 acres in extent, but of this 6,246 acres, or one-half, are covered with water, and 4,677 acres are taken up by village sites, roads, railways and the like, so that only a small percentage can be described as actually unfit for tillage, and most of this consists of sandy waste along the Deoha.

Except in the north, where the subsoil is unfavourable for the construction of wells, and canals constitute sole source, the pargana possesses ample facilities for irrigation, while in ordinary seasons much of the land requires no artificial watering. On an average 17·01 per cent. of the net cultivation obtains water: but the annual fluctuations are great, the total amount of irrigation varying from 6,470 acres in 1904-05 to 18,024 in 1906-07. The canals constitute the main source of supply, contributing 78·18 per cent. of the whole, and these have been already described in chapter II. Wells are rarely used, serving only 4·02 per cent., while tanks supply 6·9 and other sources 10·9 per cent. The tanks are fairly numerous but few are of any size, the largest lagoons being those in the villages of Khandahi, Kahanpur and Balai. Well water is as a rule reserved for wheat, sugarcane and vegetables.

Of the two harvests the *kharif* is far the more important, in that it covers a much greater area than the *rabi*, the former averaging 62,530 acres as compared with 35,698 sown in the latter. The practice of double-cropping is widely prevalent, and 18,588 acres or 23·27 per cent. of the net cultivation bear more

than one harvest in the year. At the time of the settlement the *dofasli* area was very small, and its recent expansion has resulted in a remarkable increase in the productive capacity of the tract. Among the *kharif* crops rice occupies a predominant position, and covers on an average 71·94 per cent. of the area sown, 42·96 being under the late or transplanted variety and 28·98 per cent. consisting of early rice. In either case the figure is fairly constant, owing to the existence of large tracts of land with a heavy clay soil suited only for the growth of late rice. Next comes sugarcane with 14·13 per cent. of the harvest, this also showing a substantial increase; while the other crops are relatively insignificant with the exception of maize, which has made very great strides of recent years. The cultivation of *bajra* and *juar* is quite unimportant, save for a fair amount of the latter grown for fodder only; and the same may be said of *kodon*, *mandua* and the autumn pulses. Hemp covers some 1,300 acres and is on the increase: but cotton shows a marked decline, as is also the case in pargana Pilibhit. Of the *rabi* staples wheat is the most prominent, averaging 36·51 per cent. of the area sown; but formerly the proportion was much larger, and the place of this crop has been taken by barley and gram. The latter now averages 32·6 per cent. and shows an immense expansion, due principally to the spread of double-cropping. Barley, whether sown alone or mixed with wheat and gram, makes up 16·63 per cent., while 4·23 per cent. is under linseed and the balance consists mainly in *masur*, potatoes and garden crops.

Jahanabad can boast of a very fine body of cultivators, and in this respect is probably superior to any other part of the district. Of the total area in the hands of tenants 19 per cent. is tilled by Kurmis, 11·4 by Rains, 11·3 by Lodhs, 7·1 by Kisans, 6·2 by Chamars and 5·5 per cent. by Muraos. A noteworthy feature is the large proportion of Musalmans, who altogether cultivate 26·4 per cent. of the area: apart from the Rains they consist chiefly of Pathans, Julahas, Mewatis and Faqirs. Other castes found in considerable numbers are Brahmans, Barhais, Dhobis and Ahars. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 85,421 acres, and of this 3·61 per cent. was *sir* or *khudkasht* in the hands of proprietors, this being the only part

of the district in which such cultivation has shown an increase during the past thirty years. Occupancy tenants are in possession of 43·72, tenants-at-will of 51·51 and ex-proprietors of ·27 per cent., the remaining ·89 per cent. being rent-free. The old system of paying rents in grain shows no signs of disappearance and is in vogue throughout the greater part of the pargana, the area so held being 56,332 acres. Cash rents are confined either to a comparatively small number of holdings in which commutation has taken place, and which are generally of a superior quality, or else to land sown with special crops such as sugarcane and cotton. For this reason the recorded rates are remarkably high, averaging Rs. 5-8-7 in the case of occupancy tenants and Rs. 7-12-8 for tenants-at-will, while about the same rate is paid by *shikmis* whose holdings in this pargana are very small and aggregate 1,378 acres. The cash-rented area in non-occupancy lands is practically limited to sugarcane and similar cultivation, whereas for privileged tenants money rents are much more usual.

The revenue of the pargana as assessed at successive settlements is shown in the appendix.* The present figure is liable to slight fluctuations, not only on account of the temporarily-settled villages in the more precarious parts but also because of the alluvial *mahals*, 54 in number and situated all along the Deoha, which were last assessed in 1903 at a revenue of Rs. 6,282. There are altogether 198 villages in Jahanabad, and these are divided into 490 *mahals*, including 215 held in single *zamindari*, 227 joint *zamindari*, 35 perfect and three imperfect *pattidari*, and ten revenue-free, the last having an area of 1,378 acres.

Among the proprietors Musalmans predominate, 33 per cent. of the area being owned by Rains, 26 by Pathans, 2·8 by Sheikhs and smaller amounts by Saiyids, Mughals, Banjaras and others. Of the Hindu castes Banias own 8·8, Brahmans 7·6, Khattris 7·3, Kurmis 4·3 and Kayasths 4·2 per cent., no others being of any importance. There are no very large estates, though considerable properties are owned by the Rains of Dhundri, Bhainsaha, Dang and elsewhere, and by the Pathans of Amaria, Chandoi and Sarinda Patti. Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur and

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

his brother own eight villages assessed at Rs. 4,677, and Rai Jagannath Bahadur and his son hold three whole villages and nine shares with a revenue demand of Rs. 4,366. Six villages and one share are owned by Rai Damodar Das Bahadur of Bareilly, and another Khattri, Sham Sundar Lal of Pilibhit, has one village and three shares, paying Rs. 4,867. The chief Brahman *zamindar* is Mul Chand of Bareilly, whose property comprises two whole villages and six shares.

The population of the pargana rose from 76,913 in 1853 to 82,888 in 1865 and to 87,966 in 1872. Then a decline set in and by 1881 the total had fallen to 83,158. It then recovered, for in 1891 the number of inhabitants had risen to 88,399, though in the following ten years the tract greatly deteriorated, the population in 1901 being only 79,361. Classified by religions there were 55,035 Hindus, 23,955 Musalmans and 371 others. Further details will be found in the article on tahsil Pilibhit. The only town is Jahanabad itself, while the principal villages are Parewa, Amaria, Khamaria Dalelganj on the Deoha, and Shahi on the railway in the south. The roads comprise those from Pilibhit to Bareilly and Baheri, the former being metalled and following the line of railway, while the latter passes through Jahanabad; and that from Shahi station to Jahanabad, Amaria and Sitarganj, joined at Sardarnagar by a branch from Pilibhit.

The history of the pargana as an administrative unit is reserved for the account of the Pilibhit tahsil. Of its early history practically nothing is known, though the remains near Jahanabad bear witness to an ancient civilisation and would probably repay careful investigation.

JAMANIA, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

This village stands in 28° 38′ N. and 80° 3′ E., on the north side of the road from Madho Tanda to Pilibhit, at a distance of four miles west from the former, ten miles north-west from Puranpur and 21 miles from the district headquarters. The forest extends to within a short distance of the place on the north and west, and the country is of a Tarai character; to the south of the village are numerous swamps, in which the Khanaut has its source. The population, which numbered 1,437 souls in 1872,

had risen in 1901 to 1,985, of whom 133 were Musalmans. The principal castes are Kisans and Banjaras, who hold the greater part of the village in joint *zamindari* tenure, the remainder belonging to a Pande Brahman who pays Rs. 33 out of a total revenue of Rs. 396. The area is 590 acres, and of this some 525 acres are cultivated. Jamania possesses an upper primary school, but nothing else of importance beyond a small bazar in which markets are held twice a week. There was formerly a district post-office here, but the business done was too little to warrant its maintenance.

KABIRPUR KASGANJA, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

A large agricultural village standing in 28° 22′ N. and 80° 5′ E., at a distance of some ten miles south-south-west from the tahsil headquarters, and 35 miles from Pilibhit by way of Puranpur. It is off the road, but is approached by a rough track from Ghungchai, about four miles to the north. The village is on the very border of the district, and a hamlet known as Balrampur, which almost adjoins the main site, lies actually within the Shahjahanpur boundary. The name Kabirpur is in all probability derived from Sheikh Kabir, the ablest of Hafiz Rahmat Khan's officers: it was he who conquered Puranpur for the Rohillas, and extended his operations into the adjoining territories of Oudh. Kasganja is of little importance, save for the number of its inhabitants: the population in 1872 was 3,486, and though it has greatly declined since that date, the place is still one of the chief villages in the pargana: the total in 1901 was 2,423, of whom 468 were Musalmans. The owners of the place are the Chandels of Ghungchai, the village being divided into four *mahals*, held at present by Puthi Singh, Jang Bahadur Singh, Hazari Singh and Sewa Singh: the total revenue is Rs. 423, assessed on an area of 356 acres, of which some 245 are cultivated. The place possesses an upper primary school and an aided school for girls: markets are held here twice a week.

KALINAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

This large agricultural village lies in 28° 37′ N. and 80° 5′ E., at a distance of eight miles north-north-west from Puranpur,

with which it is connected by a rough cart track, and 23 miles from Pilibhit by the road leading to Madho Tanda. From the latter a branch road passes through the village, continuing southwards to the Shahgarh station, some five miles distant. Kalinagar is a mere collection of mud houses standing in the midst of groves, and the climate is no better than that of the surrounding country. It contained at the last census a population of 2,677 inhabitants of whom 563 were Musalmans, the prevailing castes being Lodhs and Banjaras. The village has an area of 1,056 acres, of which some 895 are cultivated, and is assessed at Rs. 974. The owner is a Banjara lady, the widow of Rai Singh of Madho Tanda. Kalinagar possesses an upper primary school, an aided school for girls and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

KHAMARIA, *Pargana* JAHANABAD, *Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

This village is situated in the south of the pargana, and lies in 28° 35′ N. and 79° 43′ E., on the left bank of the Absara and on the south side of the road and railway from Bareilly to Pilibhit, at a distance of 24 miles from the former, six miles south-west from the district headquarters and three miles due south from Jahanabad. The Khamaria railway station, originally known as Jahanabad, lies actually in Shahi, an adjoining village on the west, and is connected by a branch road with the pargana capital. The village lands, which are 962 acres in extent, 825 acres being under cultivation, are watered by the Magrasa and Jatipur distributaries of the Kailas canal. There was once a police outpost at Khamaria, but this has been abolished for several years. The village now possesses a post-office and an upper primary school: well attended markets are held here twice a week. The population at the last census numbered 1,353 persons, of whom 250 were Musalmans. The latter are Pathans and are the owners of the village, while Lodhs form the predominant Hindu caste.

KHAMARIA DALELGANJ, *Pargana* JAHANABAD, *Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

A village situated in 28° 40′ N. and 79° 45′ E., about three miles to the north-east of Jahanabad and five miles north-west

from Pilibhit, a short distance to the right of the road leading from the latter to Naini Tal. To the east of the village flows the river Deoha, and close to the edge of the high bank runs a branch of the canal, from which an escape leads into the river. The place had in 1901 a population of 1,122 souls, of whom 651 were Musalmans, chiefly Pathans, these being the owners of the village; while Lodhs are the prevailing Hindu caste. The lands of Khamaria are 494 acres in extent, and of this some 410 acres are cultivated. The bazar, from which the place derives its second name, was founded by one Dalel Khan, and at one time was an important trade centre; but it has declined of late years, largely owing to the diversion of commerce to the railway: markets are held here twice a week. The village possesses a lower primary school and an aided school for girls.

MADHO TANDA, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

A village of considerable size, standing in 28° 37′ N. and 80° 8′ E., at a distance of seven miles north from Puranpur and 24 miles east from the district headquarters, with both of which it is connected by unmetalled roads. Other roads run north to Mundia-ghat and south-west to the Shahgarh railway station, the latter passing through Kalinagar, a large neighbouring village. Madho Tanda consists of a collection of mud houses surrounded on almost every side by groves: the climate is very unhealthy, owing to the close proximity of the forest on the north and east. Its name shows it to be of Banjara origin, the word *tanda* denoting a settlement or encampment; and it is still the seat of a prosperous Banjara family who own a large share in the pargana. The population in 1872 numbered only 501 souls: but since that time it has increased very rapidly, the total in 1901 being 2,177, of whom 525 were Musalmans. The village lands are 1,948 acres in extent, and some 1,270 acres are cultivated. The revenue is Rs. 670 and the tenure is joint *zamindari*: Sundar Kunwar, the widow of Rai Singh, owns the largest share, the rest being divided between Jagannath Singh, Rai Darshan Singh Bahadur and his brother, Pokhar Singh. Madho Tanda possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound and an upper primary school. A market of some local importance is held here twice a week.

MARAURI, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

The small village of Marauri once gave its name to a separate pargana, which was first formed by the Rohillas and given in *jagir* to their minister, Diwan Pahar Singh. The grant was afterwards resumed by Asaf-ud-daula; but the pargana remained, and from 1813 was included in the new district of Shahjahanpur till its restoration to Bareilly in 1841, and its amalgamation with Bisalpur in 1863. Apart from this, the place has no claim to mention. It stands near the high right bank of the Khanaut, in 28° 16′ N. and 79° 58′ E., at a distance of ten miles east from Bisalpur and two miles north-east from Bilsanda. The place is said to be of some antiquity, and local tradition states that the founder was Mayura Dhvaja, the lord of the peacock standard, whose name is preserved in the old fort of Mordhaj in Bijnor and who is supposed to have been a contemporary of the Pandavas. This tradition is attested by the existence of numerous remains along the bank of the Khanaut pointing to an early civilisation, possibly Jain in character, but they have never yet been explored. At present Marauri is a quite insignificant place, with a population in 1901 of 781 persons, including 61 Musalmans and a large community of Kisans. The village lands, which are 1,645 acres in extent, some 1,160 acres being under cultivation, are the property of Bhagwan Das, one of the Kalwars of Bilsanda. There is a small aided school here, but nothing else of any importance.

MUNDIA BILAHRA, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

A considerable village in the south-east of the pargana, standing in 28° 12′ N. and 79° 55′ E., at a distance of ten miles from Bisalpur and about 33 miles from the district headquarters. It is two miles to the west of Bamrauli and a mile from the road connecting Bisalpur with Pawayan. The place had in 1901 a population of 1,440 persons, of whom 109 were Musalmans; but the place has declined to a considerable extent, for ten years earlier the total was 1,796. It is the home of a prosperous family of Kurmis, who have gained wealth by sugar and money-lending. The present representatives are two brothers, Sita Ram and Gopal Ram, who own a considerable estate here and in the neighbourhood. The total area of the village is 1,149 acres, of which some

800 are cultivated. Markets are held here twice a week and there is a school in the adjoining village of Lilhar, where two small fairs are held annually on the banks of the Surajkund tank.

MUNDIA-GHAT, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

There is no village of Mundia-ghat, but the place is of considerable importance, being the most frequented of the ferries over the Sarda river into Nepal. It lies on a direct road from Pilibhit and Mahof in 28° 47′ N. and 80° 7′ E., at a distance of about 23 miles from the district headquarters. The ferry was formerly some two miles higher up the river, but is now in the jungle village of Lagabhaga. The road is impracticable during the rains, as all the low ground of the Sarda valley is inundated; but at other times of the year there is a considerable traffic between this district and Nepal, although the timber trade of old days no longer exists. A large bathing fair, the chief gathering of its kind in the district, used to take place here on the full moon in Kartik; but recently the spot seems to have been abandoned in favout of Mela-ghat, higher up the river in the Naini Tal district.

MUZAFFARNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

A village standing in 28° 27′ N. and 80° 11′ E., at a distance of some five miles to the south-east of Puranpur and two miles from the Dharampur railway station. There is no road, but a rough track connects it with the tahsil headquarters. Like the other large villages in the south of this pargana, it is a purely agricultural place with no features of interest. The population, which in 1891 numbered 2,261 souls, had fallen by the time of the last census to 2,066, of whom 1,768 were Hindus, 273 Musalmans and 25 of other religions: the principal castes are Rajputs and Kisans. The proprietary right was formerly held by Rajputs, but they now retain only a small fraction of the village, paying Rs. 52 out of a total revenue demand of Rs. 1,406. The rest is owned by Abdul Kayum Khan, a Pathan of Bareilly. The total area is 1,388 acres, and of this some 1,225 acres are under cultivation. Markets are held twice in each week here, and there is a lower primary school in the village.

NEORIA HUSAINPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

A small market town in the north of the pargana, standing in 28° 44′ N. and 79° 54′ E., at the junction of the roads from Pilibhit to Mela-ghat on the Sarda, in pargana Bilheri of the Tarai and from Mahof to Kilpuri, at a distance of nine miles north-north-east from the district headquarters. The place is built on the slight watershed between the Khakra and the Katna, the latter being a small tributary of the Mala; and the village lands, which are very extensive, have all the characteristics of the Tarai, and are dotted with numerous ponds. The climate is most unhealthy and the place has a mean appearance, being a mere collection of mud huts located in the three original villages of Neoria, Aliganj and Khabbapur.

Neoria is of Banjara origin, and is still the headquarters of the Musalmans of that caste. These people do a large trade with the Tarai, and reap a handsome profit from the business in the finer kinds of rice which have rendered Pilibhit famous, though they are grown beyond the borders of the district. The Banjaras make advances to the cultivators, and are repaid in grain at rates much below the market price. The rice is husked by their women and then exported by rail from Pilibhit.

The population of the town has fluctuated greatly. In 1865 it numbered 5,339 souls, and this rose to 5,622 in 1872, only to fall to 4,106 in 1881. Ten years later it was 6,223, but at the last census Neoria contained but 4,780 inhabitants, of whom 2,520 were females: the census took place in March, at a time when many of the Banjaras were still absent from their homes. Of the total no fewer than 3,789 were Musalmans, as compared with 948 Hindus and 43 of other religions. The place possesses a police station, a post-office, a cattle-pound, a branch dispensary opened in 1905 and a large upper primary school. Markets are held here twice a week, and the trade in rice and other commodities is very considerable. A small fair takes place in the town on the full moon of Kartik, but the attendance seldom exceeds a thousand persons.

Neoria is administered under the provisions of Act XX of 1856, and the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, is also in force. The town funds are derived from the usual house-tax, and are expended on the usual objects. The income in 177 was Rs. 636 and the

expenditure Rs. 592. The corresponding figures for 1897 were Rs. 890 and Rs. 865, respectively. For the four years ending with 1907 the average income was Rs. 2,096, including the opening balance, Rs. 1,497 from the house-tax, and Rs. 213 from miscellaneous sources. In the last year there were 1,884 houses in the town of which 1,050 were assessed, the house-tax falling with an incidence of Re. 1-7-3 per assessed house and Re. 0-5-0 per head of population. The expenditure for the same period averaged Rs. 1,957 annually, the chief items being Rs. 480 for the maintenance of ten men composing the local police force, Rs. 770 for the upkeep of a conservancy staff and Rs. 555 for minor public improvements.

The Act applies to an area of 97 acres, whereas the total extent of the revenue *mauza* is 5,420 acres, of which some 3,000 are under cultivation. The owners are a large community of Banjaras, who also hold several villages in the neighbourhood.

PAREWA, *Pargana* JAHANABAD, *Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

This village is, with the exception of Jahanabad itself, the largest in the pargana. It stands on the Bareilly border in 28° 42′ N. and 79° 39′ E., a short distance from the right bank of the Pangaili river, six miles north-west from Jahanabad and eleven miles from the district headquarters. The population in 1901 numbered 2,422 souls, of whom 1,398 were Musalmans, 1,003 Hindus and 21 of other religions. The principal residents are Pathans; but the ownership of the village has passed from their hands, and the present *zamindar* is Sham Sundar Lal, a Khattri of Pilibhit. The total area is 1,876 acres, of which some 1,490 are cultivated, and the revenue demand is Rs. 2,993. Parewa possesses a post-office and a lower primary school. Markets are held here twice a week, but the trade of the place is of no great importance. In 1825 Parewa rose to temporary fame as the headquarters of a tahsil comprising the parganas of Richha and Jahanabad, as already mentioned in chapter IV.

PAUTA KALAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

This large agricultural village lies in the extreme south of the pargana, in 28° 32′ N. and 79° 49′ E., a short distance to the west of the road from Pilibhit to Bisalpur, some seven miles

south from the district headquarters. The main site includes that of Raipur Bhainsaha, and the combined population at the last census was 1,654 souls including 605 Musalmans, chiefly Julahas and Rains, the latter being the owners of the soil. The area of Pauta is 713 acres, and of this some 620 are cultivated. There was formerly a police outpost here, but the place still possesses a post-office and an upper primary school, while a local market is held here twice a week.

PILIBHIT, *Pargana and Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

The capital of the district is a large town standing in 28° 38′ N. and 79° 48′ E., at a distance of about 30 miles north-east from Bareilly, and at a height of some 600 feet above the level of the sea. It is approached by the Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly railway, which passes to the south of the town, crossing the Deoha by a substantial iron bridge, the station being to the south-east of the main site. It is probable that in the near future railway communication will be greatly extended, as the construction of new lines is contemplated, one leading to Tanakpur on the north and the other to Shahjahanpur on the south. A number of roads converge on Pilibhit, but of these only that from Bareilly is metalled. Others lead from Jahanabad and Baheri on the west, from Sitarganj and Naini Tal on the north-west, from Bilheri and Tanakpur on the north, from Neoria Husainpur and Mundia-ghat on the north-east from Madho Tanda on the east, from Puranpur on the south-east, and from Bisalpur and Shahjahanpur on the south. The Bareilly and Jahanabad roads meet on the west bank of the Deoha, which was formerly crossed by a bridge of boats though now the railway bridge is utilised for this purpose.

Practically nothing is known of the early history of Pilibhit, and even the derivation of the name is very uncertain. The present town appears to be of comparatively recent origin, but there is a village still known as old Pilibhit standing on the left bank of the Khakra about three miles to the north-north-east, near the road to Neoria. This village has always been occupied by Banjaras of the Periya clan, and for this reason it has been supposed that the name is a corruption of Periyabhit, or the

village mound of the Periyas. The suggestion is far from convincing, and it would be more natural to suppose that the word means merely the yellow wall or the yellow mound. A difficulty, however, is introduced by the fact that the early Musalman historians render the name as Talpat, though it is not quite certain whether this is the place intended by that name. When the new Pilibhit was founded it is impossible to say. The town seems to have been a Banjara settlement, and in the early days of Rohilla supremacy it was taken from the Banjaras, whose leader, Raja Despat, was defeated and expelled by Hafiz Rahmat Khan. The latter was the real founder of Pilibhit, which he made his home and his capital for many years. He built the great mosque which stands in the western outskirts, and is still the most striking feature in the town. He also erected a palace, courts and other buildings, the scanty remains of which are of little architectural interest. In 1763 he surrounded the city with a mud wall, six years later replacing it by a brick structure: but the latter was demolished after his death. Following a common custom of the time he changed the name to Hafizabad, but the alteration never acquired popularity and did not survive him. The importance of Pilibhit disappeared with the defeat and death of Rahmat Khán in 1774. The city was occupied without resistance by the allied forces of the Company and the Nawab Wazir, and until the cession it was garrisoned by Oudh troops. In 1801 the town was naturally selected as the headquarters of a tahsil, and from 1833 to 1841 it was the capital of a separate district known as the northern division of Bareilly, but was subsequently made the headquarters of a subdivisional officer and so remained till the constitution of the present Pilibhit district in 1879.

The population of Pilibhit has steadily increased since the first census of 1847, when it contained 25,152 inhabitants. The total rose to 26,760 in 1853 to 27,907 in 1865 and to 29,840 in 1872. For some years it remained stationary, the population in 1881 being 29,721: but ten years later it was found to have increased very rapidly, the total then being 33,799. At the last census in 1901 a slight decline was observed; Pilibhit then contained 33,490 inhabitants, of whom 16,212 were females. This

number included 18,747 Hindus, 14,152 Musalmans, 249 Christians and 342 others, Aryas, Sikhs and Jains. The prevailing Hindu castes are the Lodhs, Banias, chiefly of the Agarwal subdivision, Brahmans, Kahars, Kayasths, Kurmis, Barhais, Muraos, Ahars and Koris. The Musalmans are mainly Sheikhs, Pathans and Julahas, with a fair number of Saiyids and Qassabs.

The town is built on the high left bank of the Deoha, which during the rains is navigable up to this point, and between it and the river is a narrow strip of lowlying waste. The main site extends from the railway to the Khakra, which flows along the northern outskirts. Formerly it was converted into an island by means of a ditch connecting the two rivers and passing along the southern and eastern extremities of the city. The course of this fosse, which was known as the *Shahr-panah*, is still traceable for the greater part of its length, and a portion of it forms one of the principal escape channels for surface drainage. To the south and east there are numerous gardens and groves, though many of these have disappeared during recent years. By the side of the road leading to the town from the railway station is a fine garden, made by the leading Agarwal residents of the place, together with a small *kothi* and a temple. The municipal boundary includes a large area lying beyond the *Shahr-panah* ditch; but only a small portion of this is inhabited, the ground being occupied with groves and scattered suburbs or else under cultivation. From the railway station the boundary runs due north in a straight line to meet the road leading to Neoria, so that between this line and the *nala* is a large triangular patch of more or less open ground, containing the suburb of Sungarhi, which lies in the angle formed by the roads from Madho Tanda and Puranpur, as well as a number of excavations and detached *baghs* or gardens. On the north side of the Madho Tanda road stands the old distillery, sold many years ago and now disused.

The town proper is divided into some forty *muhallas*, generally called after the name of their founder or some prominent resident, and is fairly compact, though it contains many open spaces, particularly in the south-west and north-east. It is traversed by a series of metalled roads, which in most cases are broad open thoroughfares, and frequently lined with masonry

drains. The latter carry a stream of running water from the river, rendering Pilibhit one of the cleanest and best drained cities in the United Provinces.

After crossing the Deoha the Bareilly road turns northwards past the encamping-ground and the dak-bungalow, and maintains that direction through the town as far as the bridge over the Khakra, whence unmetalled roads lead to Naini Tal and Bilheri. Close to the dak-bungalow the road bifurcates, the eastern branch taking a parallel course through the busiest part of the city and rejoining the main road near the Khakra bridge. The *muhallas* lying to the west of the main road are, beginning from the south, those known as Panjabi, which contains the old Company Bagh, flanked on the south and west by the remnants of the Rohilla fortifications of the city; Filkhana, or the elephant stables, with the Naubat and Hayat Muhammad *baghs* in the south, and the *bagh* of Ganga Ram in the north-east, adjoining the road, now occupied by the new Kotwali police station; Beni Chaudhri, a long and narrow strip extending to the Deoha and containing the *baghs* of Darya Khan, Jhaman Lal and Managir Goshain; Faruq Muhammad, a small but thickly populated quarter; Dal Chand, with the high school in the north-east corner; and Khakra, occupying the land between the river of that name and the Deoha. In the last *muhalla* stands the temple of Gauri Shankar, the chief Hindu shrine in the new town and, further west, is the munsif's court, as well as the registration office; while in the western extremity is the collector's house, well situated on open ground overlooking the Deoha. In old days this quarter was the civil station of Pilibhit, and contained not only the residences of the joint magistrate and the superintendent of police, but also the courts and subdivisional offices. At the present time the cutcherry and offices, together with the police lines, jail and lock-up and the bungalows of the superintendent of police, the divisional forest officer, the civil surgeon, and the police inspector are located at a distance of two and-a-half miles from the city, on the west side of the road leading to Neoria.

Between the eastern and western main roads that traverse the city are the *muhallas* known as Sarfaraz Khan, Pakaria, Thaghan, Sarai Pukhta, Sheikh Chand and Malakji, all of which are

thickly populated. To the north of the last, in the angle between the roads, is the Jami Masjid, a handsome structure in brick and plaster erected by Hafiz Rahmat Khan in imitation of the great mosque at Dehli. Opposite this on the south is the rectangular compound of the Dufferin Hospital, the site of which was formerly occupied by the munsif's court; and south of this again is the *sadr* dispensary, facing the district school. The corresponding *muhallas* on the east side of this road are those named Gul Sher Khan, Faizullah Khan, Ghaffar Khan, Kesri Singh, Dauri Lal, Sahukara, Sarai Kham and Ashraf Khan. Between the Thaghan *muhalla* on the west and that of Ghaffar Khan on the east is the bazar of Drummondganj, the principal market of the city; and adjoining it on the east, and practically forming a continuation of the block, is Macphersonganj, also called after a magistrate of Pilibhit. This is the business centre of the town, though there is another market of some importance in *muhallas* Gopal Singh and Inayatganj to the east. At the northern end of Drummondganj, which is a valuable municipal property, are the tahsil buildings, whence a main thoroughfare leads in a south-easterly direction to the railway station.

The remaining *muhallas* to the south of the latter road are those called Tula Ram, Kunwar Gher and Than Singh, in addition to Gopal Singh and Inayatganj already mentioned. Immediately north of the road are Khushi Mal, Sher Khan and Nakhsha; beyond these are the Afzal Khan, Mohtashim Khan, Khairullah Khan, Madina Shah, Buz Qassab and Desnagar *muhallas;* and in the northern part of the town are the Durga Prasad, Sher Muhammad, Munir Khan and Muhammad Wasil *muhallas;* while in the north-east extremity, between the two branches of the road leading to the courts and on to Neoria, are the sparsely populated *muhallas* of Bhure Khan, Kabir Khan, Khudaganj and Joshitola, in which are several large gardens and open spaces such as the *baghs* of Hasan Khan and Kifayat-ullah Khan.

The town has been very greatly improved since it became the headquarters of a district. It fell into general decay after the fall of the Rohillas, and though much was done by various officers, and notably by Mr. Drummond, it retained its dilapidated appearance for many years. The improvements consist

chiefly in the construction of good roadways connecting the different quarters, the removal of unsightly and unsanitary hovels, the planting of trees in neglected spaces and the filling-up of the many excavations which contributed so largely to the unhealthiness of the place. The advent of the railway, too, has had a marked effect on the prosperity of Pilibhit, and has afforded a great stimulus to the trade of the town. It acts as a distributing centre for the produce of the Tarai and Nepal, and its functions in this direction will become of more importance when the railway to Tanakpur is completed. In one respect, however, the railway has had an adverse effect. Formerly a large business was done in timber from Nepal, but this has practically disappeared with the extension of the railway system to the frontier from Mailani in the Kheri district. A secondary result has been the decay of the boat-building industry, for which Pilibhit was once famous; but there is still a considerable amount of work in wood of various descriptions, particularly the manufacture of country carts, sandals, bedsteads and other articles of household furniture. Other manufactures of the place include metal vessels, country cloth and hempen sacking, as has been already mentioned in chapter II. Sugar refining, too, is still of great importance, though the industry has undergone a distinct decline of late years. The chief market days are Monday and Thursday in each week, so far as the trade with the surrounding villages is concerned. A number of annual fairs are held in different parts of the town, but these have little commercial significance. The largest gathering is at Rajghat on the occasion of the Dasehra; while next in order come the Jasantri Debi fair at a temple in Desnagar in the month of Chait, the Ghannai fair at the tank of that name in Kuar, the festival in honour of Bale Mian in *muhalla* Bhure Khan in Jeth and the assemblages at the Gauri Shankar temple in Sawan. The Musalmans observe their usual feasts of the Muharram, Chehlum and the like, each being the occasion for a large gathering.

The town has been administered as a municipality since 1865 and its affairs are managed by a board of twelve members, of whom two sit by virtue of their office and the rest, including the chairman, are elected, three being returned by

the rate-payers of each ward. As already mentioned in chapter III, the income is derived mainly from an octroi-tax on imports: details of the receipts and expenditure for each year since 1891 will be found in the appendix.* A large sum is devoted to the support of educational institutions, with which the town is unusually well provided, apart from the endowment afforded by the income from the Drummondganj market already mentioned. In addition to the district high school, which is housed in a striking, if somewhat pretentious, building, there is a large and flourishing middle vernacular school; four municipal primary schools are located in the *muhallas* of Drummondganj, Inayatganj, Khudaganj and Sher Muhammad; and there are three similar schools for boys in the Chauk, and the Mohtashim Khan and Muhammad Khan *muhallas*, which receive grants-in-aid from the municipality. There are three primary schools for girls in Sahukara, Inayatganj and Ashraf Khan, maintained entirely by the municipal board; and in addition to these the district board supports a model girls' school in Pakaria and gives grants to two other small schools in the suburbs. Several private schools are to be found in Pilibhit, including those of the American mission, which has a station in the town, and the fine Sanskrit *pathshala* maintained by Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur and Har Prasad.

PILIBHIT *Pargana, Tahsil* PILIBHIT.

The Pilibhit pargana comprises the eastern and larger portion of the tahsil of the same name, and consists of a fairly compact stretch of country extending from the borders of pargana Bilheri in the Naini Tal Tarai on the north to those of the Bisalpur tahsil on the south; to the east lies the Puranpur tahsil of this district, the dividing line for the greater part of its length being the Mala, while on the west the Deoha separates it from pargana Jahanabad, the actual boundary being the deep stream of that river. The total area at the present time is 145,626 acres, or 227·5 square miles.

Generally speaking the tract bears a somewhat close resemblance to Jahanabad, though it possesses some peculiar features

* Appendix, table XVI.

of its own. As in the western pargana the northern portion has all the characteristics of the Tarai, containing expanses of rice-bearing clay soil which alternates with patches of inferior tree jungle or open grass waste; the climate is most unhealthy, much damage is caused by wild animals and the standard of development is very low. On the southern edge of this tract better conditions prevail, both the climate and the cultivation perceptibly improving, while the crops here are unmolested by the pests that infest the jungle belt. The remainder of the pargana is an almost level plain sloping very gradually to the south and is a tract of high cultivation, with a moderately good climate, complete immunity from wild beasts and a soil that is generally a rich loam, varied by clay only in the depressions. The latter are caused by the numerous, though slightly defined, drainage channels, on the edges of which there is usually a narrow belt of light sandy soil, and beyond this a stretch of fertile land. The best part of the pargana is comprised in the villages immediately around and to the south of Pilibhit, as these enjoy the most favourable climate and have been brought to the highest state of tillage.

The chief point of difference between this pargana and Jahanabad is the existence of a large forest area, which forms a continuous belt of varying width all along the eastern borders. This forest is part of the broad strip that runs down the centre of the district on either side of the Mala and extends into Bisalpur. The greater part of it, amounting to 27,724 acres, is reserved, though the neighbouring villages possess almost unrestricted rights which render the economic value very small. The timber is of an inferior description, and appears to be of comparatively recent growth. The general opinion is that these forests largely owe their origin to the result of unscientific irrigation works on the Mala, which caused extensive flooding and converted what was formerly arable land into a desolate swamp. The effects of the forests are felt far beyond its actual limits not only in the deterioration of the climate, but also in the precarious nature of the cultivation along its outskirts owing to the depredations of innumerable wild animals. Some account of the vicissitudes of fortune that have been experienced in the eastern half of the

pargana has been given in the fiscal history of the district. At one time it appears that wide stretches of land have gone permanently out of cultivation, while at another recovery seems to have been equally complete and the outer limit of tillage to have been pushed right up to the forest edge. Experience has shown that neither condition represents the normal state of affairs, and that fluctuations will inevitably occur. At the last settlement the attempt to establish a fixed revenue proved a complete failure, and a system of short-term assessments was in consequence introduced. The effects of the forests are most evident in the south-east and north-east corners of the pargana, as in the centre it would seem that cultivation has been able to hold its own.

The forest tract is imperfectly drained by the Mala and its affluent, the Kulai, which is in turn fed by two small streams known by the name of Katna. In the west the main drainage channel is the Deoha, whose shifting stream wanders from side to side of a broad bed, the whole of this being liable to inundation when the river rises in flood. There is a narrow strip of alluvial *khadir*, often of considerable value though seldom permanent. In most cases the bed is occupied by expanses of coarse grass jungle possessing some economic value, both for its products and for the grazing it affords. There are many tributaries of the Deoha, the chief being the Lohia in the extreme north; the Khakra, which rises in the Tarai and joins the main river at Pilibhit; and the Sanda, which has its origin near Neoria and flows in a south-westerly direction to fall into the Deoha some five miles south of the district headquarters. All these streams have a considerable influence on the nature of the countries through which they pass, to a large extent determining the character of the soil. According to the survey returns 66·9 per cent. of the assessable area was classed as loam, a somewhat vague term owing to the varying proportion of sand in its composition; 24·9 per cent. is clay, which again differs greatly in character and value; and 8·2 per cent. is sandy *bhur*, a light and unfertile soil that is found principally along the high bank of the Deoha.

The cultivated area of the pargana at the first regular settlement, in 1837, was 53,261 acres, and since that time there has

been a very marked increase. By 1868 the total had risen to 82,582 acres, representing an expansion of about 55 per cent.; but at that time it would appear that the conditions were abnormal, for deterioration almost immediately occurred in the forest villages and in the more precarious parts of the north, with the result that cultivation contracted, the jungle spread and the whole revenue administration was thrown out of gear. Matters were rendered worse by the famine of 1877-78; and, though much was done in order to ameliorate the condition of the landlords, it was long before any real improvement made itself visible. Further retardation resulted from the series of wet years beginning in 1891 and the subsequent famine of 1897; and though matters then began to mend the advance was slow, and it was on this account that the revision of the settlement was postponed. For the five years ending with 1906-07 the average area under the plough was 77,666 acres, or 65·87 per cent. of the whole, excluding the reserved forests; and of course the proportion would be much higher were the other forests left out of account. Of the remainder as much as 28,277 acres, or 23·98 per cent., is classed as culturable, though this includes 1,980 acres of groves and 6,474 acres of current fallow or land prepared for sugarcane. At the same time there is a large amount of land that might be reclaimed, as the area of old fallow is greater than in any other pargana—and that after making due allowance for the considerable proportion that would never repay tillage. The barren area is 11,960 acres in extent; but of this 5,474 acres are covered with water and 5,222 acres are taken up by sites, railways, roads and the like, so that the percentage of actually unculturable waste is the smallest in the district.

Irrigation is little needed in many parts of the pargana in ordinary years, though abundant facilities exist. In the wet season of 1904-05 only 1,235 acres were irrigated, while the average for the last five years has been 5,407 acres, or 6·96 per cent. of the net cultivation. Wells supply 30·42, tanks 32·48 and other sources 37·1 per cent. The small streams are utilised by damming when required, and there is a large number of tanks, *jhils* and *dabris,* or old river beds. Except in the Tarai villages of the

north, where the subsoil is unfavourable, unprotected wells can be constructed without any difficulty: but as a rule they are reserved for the superior crops, such as wheat, sugarcane and vegetables.

The apparent decline in cultivation has been more than counteracted by the great increase in the area bearing two crops in the year, this now averaging 19,714 acres, or 25·38 per cent. of the net cultivation—a higher proportion than in any other pargana of the district. For the same reason there has been a great increase in the *rabi* area; but the *kharif* harvest is still much the larger, averaging 57,441 acres as against 39,454 under spring crops. As in Jahanabad, the chief autumn staple is rice, which covers 67·29 per cent. of the whole area sown, 24·64 being under the late or transplanted variety. Sugarcane takes up 13·9 per cent. as compared with 8·1 at the time of settlement, while of the other crops *kodon* contributes 5·93, *bajra* and *arhar* 2·04 and pulses 1·45 per cent. There is a considerable amount of hemp cultivation, and the area under garden crops is greater than elsewhere; maize has made rapid progress of late, but cotton, which was once largely grown, has almost disappeared. In the *rabi* wheat sown by itself takes up 39·11 per cent. of the harvest, and though the area is remarkably constant there has been a marked decrease since the settlement. Barley, both alone and mixed with gram or wheat, constitutes 15·27 and gram 35·79 per cent., the latter proportion having increased from 9·66 in 1870 owing almost entirely to the expansion of the *dofasli* area. Linseed makes up 3·48 per cent., and the balance consists mainly in *masur*, garden crops and vegetables.

The composition of the tenantry is remarkably different from that of the neighbouring pargana of Jahanabad, since the place of the Rains is here taken by the Kisans, who cultivate no less than 23·5 per cent. of the entire tenant area. The Lodhs, too, are far more numerous than in the west and here hold 27 per cent., the highest figure for any part of the district. Musalmans are in possession of 9·1, and consist principally of Banjaras, Pathans and Rains, while Kurmis hold 5·4, Muraos and Chamars 5·3 per cent. apiece, and Brahmans, Pasis and Barhais are the only other castes deserving mention. As in Jahanabad, the

greater part of the land is still held on rents in kind, which prevail over 64·1 per cent. of the total area included in holdings. The latter amounted in 1906-07 to 83,607 acres, of which 50·56 per cent. was cultivated by tenants-at-will, 46·08 by those with occupancy rights, ·15 by ex-proprietors and 2·28 per cent. was the *sir* or *khudkasht* of *zamindars*, the remaining ·93 per cent. being rent-free. Cash rents are much more common in occupancy holdings than elsewhere; but, except in a comparatively few instances where commutation has taken place, these rents are merely the special money rates determined by custom and paid for particular crops such as sugarcane and cotton. The average incidence of the rental is Rs. 5-11-2 per acre for occupancy tenants, Rs. 7-1-0 for tenants-at-will and Rs. 7-6-0 for *shikmis*, whose total holdings amount to 1,751 acres.

The revenue demand as assessed at successive settlements will be found in the appendix.* The figure is liable to change from year to year owing to the system of fluctuating assessments still in force with regard to a number of precarious villages in the north and east, and also because of the 55 alluvial *mahals* along the Deoha which were last revised in 1903-04, the revenue then amounting to Rs. 7,273. There are altogether 215 villages in the pargana; and these are divided into 604 *mahals*, of which 232 are owned by single proprietors, 344 are joint *zamindari*, 22 are perfect and two imperfect *pattidari*, one is Government property and two, with an area of 1,108 acres, are revenue-free. Among the landowning castes Banias now take the lead, holding 28·5 per cent. of the total area. Next come Pathans with 13·6, Rains with 13·1, Hindu Banjaras with 10, Musalman Banjaras with 8·2 and Sheikhs with 6 per cent. Other castes deserving mention are Khattris with 4·7, Brahmans with 4·5, Kurmis with 3, Rajputs with 2·9 and Kayasths with 2·6 per cent. Besides these Baidguars, who are probably of Banjara extraction, Kisans, Lodhs, Kalwars and Saiyids hold over 1,000 acres apiece. The largest property is that of Rai Lalta Prasad Bahadur and his brother, whose combined estate comprises 30 whole villages and three shares, with an area of 11,363 acres and a revenue demand of Rs. 21,008. Rai Jagannath Bahadur and his son, who

* Appendix, tables IX and X.

represent another family of Agarwal Banias, hold 6 villages and 14 shares, 5,632 acres in extent and assessed at Rs. 9,686. Sham Sundar Lal, a Khattri of Pilibhit, holds three villages and four shares with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,028. The Banjaras of Padri hold four villages and 17 *mahals* assessed at Rs. 5,843; those of Bhure Purwa own five villages and six shares, paying revenue Rs. 3,671; the Musalman Banjaras of Bhikaripur own two villages and four shares; and a large property is in possession of the Neoria family. Among other Musalmans mention may be made of Asad-ullah Khan of Pilibhit, who owns two villages and four shares; Abdul Aziz Khan, who has one village and one share; Qamr-ud-din, a Panjabi Sheikh, who has one village and five shares; and the Rains of Dhundri.

The population of the pargana has exhibited many fluctuations during the past fifty years. It numbered 92,914 in 1853, and this rose to 104,678 in 1865 and to 112,525 in 1872. Then a decline set in and cultivation fell off rapidly: the tenants deserted their holdings in many of the forest and Tarai villages, so that in 1881 the population was but 100,186. Ten years later a recovery was observed, the total being 110,640; but at the last census of 1901 it was found that a drop had again occurred, the number of inhabitants being 105.561, of whom 50,207 were females. This figure included 78,764 Hindus, 25,965 Musalmans and 832 of other religions. Further details will be found in the tahsil article. Besides Pilibhit itself the pargana contains the town of Neoria Husainpur and a few large villages, such as Bhikaripur, Bhitaura Kalan, Bithra and Piparia Bhoja, though none of these possesses any importance. For the means of communication and the administrative history of the pargana reference must be made to the account of the Pilibhit tahsil. Of the early history the little that is known has been set forth in the general narrative. There are several old sites which might well repay exploration, the chief being the extensive ruins, now buried in dense jungle, near Neoria Husainpur, the large brick fort at Mahof, that at Simaria Ghosu and the remains at Khaj, where some fine octagonal wells and a masonry tank bear witness to the former existence of a populous city.

PILIBHIT *Tahsil*.

This subdivision comprises the north-western portion of the district, lying to the west of Puranpur, from which it is parted for nearly its entire length by the Mala, and to the north of Bisalpur, the dividing line in this case being purely conventional. It extends westwards as far as the Baheri and Nawabganj tahsils of the Bareilly district, while to the north are the Bilheri, Nanakmata and Kilpuri parganas of the Naini Tal Tarai. The tahsil, which has a total area of 263,138 acres, or 411·1 square miles, comprises the two parganas of Pilibhit and Jahanabad, separated by the Deoha river. These have already been described in detail, with an account of their physical characteristics, agriculture and revenue. Briefly, the tract comprises on the east the forest belt along the Mala, indifferently drained by that stream and its numerous affluents; the open country of Pilibhit, traversed by the Lohia, Khakra and other tributaries of the Deoha, and consisting of more or less fully cultivated country, with a loam or clay soil possessing all the Tarai characteristics on the north, and gradually changing into the ordinary plains country as the Bisalpur border is approached; and lastly the Jahanabad pargana on the west beyond the Deoha, this being a well-cultivated and canal-irrigated tract traversed by the Absara and Pangaili rivers, with a soil that is generally clay in the north and a light porous loam in the south. There is a very little *bhur* land in the tahsil, this sandy soil occurring mainly in pargana Pilibhit on the high banks of the various watercourses.

A considerable proportion of the area, both in the north and in the forest tracts of the east, is of a decidedly precarious character, owing to the unhealthiness of the climate and the ravages to which cultivation is exposed on the part of wild animals. This fact probably accounts for the great fluctuations in the total population that have been recorded during the past fifty years. At the census of 1853 the two parganas contained 169,827 inhabitants; this rose rapidly to 187,566 in 1865 and again to 200,501 in 1872, the increase having been very marked in both parganas, and particularly in Pilibhit, where the density had risen from 383 to 466 persons to the square mile in less than twenty years. In 1881, however, a marked decline was observed,

the total being 183,344, and though in 1891 it had risen to 199,039, another decided drop was observed at the last census in 1901; the tahsil then contained 184,922 inhabitants, including 87,365 females, the average density being 390 to the square mile. Allowing for the forest the area is much more fully populated than Puranpur, though the rate is considerably below that prevailing in Bisalpur. The average, too, is enhanced by the town of Pilibhit with its 33,490 inhabitants. Of the total population 133,799 were Hindus, 49,920 Musalmans, 595 Christians, 472 Aryas and 132 Sikhs, the remaining four being Jains residing in Pilibhit. The distribution of castes is less extensive than elsewhere, and the great bulk of the population is included in a few castes of high agricultural capacity. First come Lodhs with 22,904 representatives, and then Kisans with 17,881, Kurmis with 15,146, Chamars with 10,654 and Muraos with 8,770. Of the rest only Brahmans, 5,478, and Kahars, 5,394, have over five thousand members apiece, though several other castes occur in some strength, the chief being Barhais, Dhobis, Banias, Telis, Pasis and Lohars. There were only 1,224 Rajputs in the tahsil: of these one-fourth were Chauhans, the rest being principally Rathors, Katehriyas and Panwars. The Musalman community, which is far stronger than in any other part of the district, included 9,574 Julahas, 6,912 Pathans and 5,163 Banjaras, Qassabs and Saiyids alone among the remainder being found in numbers exceeding one thousand.

Owing to the presence of Pilibhit city, which is by far the chief industrial centre in the district, and also to the extensive traffic that passes through the tahsil, the agricultural element bears a lower proportion to the total population than elsewhere. According to the census returns little more than 60·5 per cent. of the people depend directly on cultivation, though the actual figure is probably somewhat higher. The other principal occupations comprise the supply of food and drink, general labour, personal and Government service and the textile industries. Further, large numbers work in wood and other forest produce, while the tahsil almost monopolises the commercial and professional occupations, the former including transport and storage, which are principally in the

hands of the Banjaras, as well as the considerable railway establishment.

Apart from the large town of Pilibhit there are few places of any size or importance, practically the only exceptions being Neoria Husainpur and Jahanabad, besides which the villages of Bhikaripur and Parewa also contain more than 2,000 inhabitants. In several other places small markets are held, as will be seen from the list given in the appendix. Other lists show the fairs, schools, roads, ferries and post-offices in the subdivision.

Means of communication are somewhat better here than in other parts of the district. In addition to the railway, with its stations at Shahi or Khamaria and Pilibhit, there is a metalled road connecting the latter with Bareilly, and a number of unmetalled roads radiating from the district headquarters. These run to Bisalpur on the south, to Puranpur on the south-east, to Madho Tanda on the east, to Baheri on the west and to Sitarganj and Naini Tal on the north-west, while on the north-east three roads run from Pilibhit to Mundia-ghat, to Neoria Husainpur and Mela-ghat, and to Tanakpur in the Almora Bhabar. In addition to these there are the roads from Mahof to Neoria and Sitarganj, that connecting Jahanabad with the railway station on the south and the Naini Tal road on the north, and the various forest roads which are utilised for the export of produce. Communications will be greatly improved with the construction of the contemplated railways from Pilibhit to Tanakpur and to Shahjahanpur. At present most of the roads are fair-weather lines only, being heavy or impassable during the rains and possessing few bridges on the many streams that have to be crossed.

Originally the whole area appears to have been included in the old pargana of Balai, and its division probably dates from the foundation of Jahanabad in the reign of Shahjahan. It is possible, however, that at first Jahanabad included Pilibhit as well, and that the latter did not become a separate charge till the ejection of the Banjaras by the Rohillas under Hafiz Rahmat Khan in the middle of the 18th century. At the cession in 1801 the two parganas were included in the Bareilly district, and became separate tahsils in 1813. A general redistribution took

place in 1825, when Pilibhit and Bilheri were united and a new tahsil of Parewa was formed, comprising Jahanabad and Richha. From 1833 to 1841 the parganas were attached to the northern division of Bareilly, which was practically a distinct district with headquarters at Pilibhit: but afterwards a return was made to the old system, which was modified in 1851 by the formation of the Tarai district. In 1863 the Jahanabad tahsil, which had regained its former name some years earlier, was abolished and amalgamated with Pilibhit and no further change has occurred, either before or after the constitution of the existing district in 1879.

Under present arrangements the tahsil forms a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff. The criminal courts include those of the subdivisional officer and the tahsildar of Pilibhit, and also of the bench of honorary magistrates at headquarters, who have power to try petty cases throughout the two parganas. Original civil jurisdiction is entrusted to the munsif of Pilibhit. For police purposes the area is at present divided into the circles of Pilibhit, Neoria, Jahanabad and Amaria, though it is proposed to transfer a portion of Pilibhit to the Barkhera circle in Bisalpur.

PIPARIA DULHAI, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

This is one of the many overgrown agricultural communities in the south of Puranpur and is noticeable only for the number of its inhabitants, which amounted at the last census to 2,441 souls, of whom 234 were Musalmans, the bulk of the Hindus being Banjaras and Brahmans. It stands in 28° 28′ N. and 80° 9′ E., at a distance of three miles south from the tahsil headquarters, and a short way to the east of the road leading to Shahjahanpur. The village has a total area of 1,609 acres, of which 1,255 are under cultivation, and the revenue demand is Rs. 1,029, the proprietors being Hindu Banjaras who reside here. Piparia Dulhai possesses a flourishing upper primary school, and a small market takes place in the village twice in each week.

PURANPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

The place, which gives its name to the eastern pargana of the district, is a mere agricultural village standing in 28° 31′ N. and

80° 9′ E., at a distance of 24 miles east-south-east from the district headquarters. It is connected with the latter both by an unmetalled road which runs due west as far as Nachni-ghat, on the Mala, and also by the railway, which passes along the northern outskirts and then turns to the south-east through the station in the eastern extremity of the main site. Other roads lead to Madho Tanda on the north, to Dhanara-ghat on the north-east, to Pawayan on the south-east, to Shahjahanpur on the south, to Ghungchai and Bisalpur on the south-west and to Kalinagar on the north-west. The village stands fairly high amid groves, and is drained by the Barua and other small water-courses : but the climate is indifferent owing to the prevalence of malarial fever. The place has benefited greatly by the advent of the railway, which has given a great impetus to trade, and the population has consequently increased. From 1,467 in 1872 the number of inhabitants had risen by 1901 to 2,972, of whom 2,031 were Hindus, 913 Musalmans and 28 Aryas and Christians. The principal castes are Kisans, Banjaras and Pathans.

In addition to the tahsil building Puranpur possesses a police station, a cattle-pound, a post-office, a branch dispensary and a middle vernacular school. Near the railway station is a fine *sarai*, erected by the residents in 1897 to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Markets are held twice a week in the bazar, and a brisk trade is carried on in grain, forest produce and other articles : but there are no manufactures. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Act, 1892, have been applied to the village, but Act XX of 1856 has never been introduced here. The lands of Puranpur are 1,309 acres in extent, of which about 1,100 acres are cultivated; the revenue is Rs. 1,065 and the proprietors are Banjaras, who hold three-fifths, and a Bania who owns the remainder of the village.

Although Puranpur itself is by no means an old town there are in the neighbourhood remains of a former civilisation. Those of Dhanara-ghat and Shahgarh have been mentioned elsewhere, but besides these the mound, known locally as the *kot* of Suapara, deserves notice. It is a mound some 400 feet square, surrounded by a moat forty feet in width, and stands about seven furlongs to the north of Puranpur. Numerous ornamental bricks,

apparently carved after burning and similar to those of Shahgarh, have been found in the mound, and possibly belonged to a temple inside the fort; but the place has been no further explored than any other of the numerous sites in the district, and nothing is known of its history.

PURANPUR *Pargana and Tahsil.*

This, the eastern tahsil of the district, comprises the single pargana of Puranpur, though formerly it was divided into Puranpur and Sabna. It includes a very large tract of country, extending eastwards from Pilibhit and Bisalpur to the Kheri district. To the south lies Shahjahanpur, to the north and north-east the territory of Nepal and on the north-west the boundary for a short distance is formed by pargana Bilheri of the Naini Tal Tarai. The total area of the tahsil is 368,532 acres, or 575·8 square miles.

Owing to its geographical situation and the general climatic conditions Puranpur is still the most backward tract in all Rohilkhand. The railway has done much to improve matters, since prior to its introduction the tahsil was cut off from the rest of the district during the rains by the flooded swamps of the Mala. Much of the jungle land, too, has been reclaimed; but the country is undeveloped and sparsely populated, with a pernicious climate, large areas of forest that shelter innumerable wild animals and wide expanses of waste, useless for any purpose but grazing. The reserved forest comprises an area of 67,819 acres, including all the north of the pargana, a narrow strip running down the western border and a similar strip in the east, the last extending inland for a few miles from the high bank of the uplands, along which flows the Chuka—or Chauka—as far as its junction with the Sarda. In addition to the Government reserves there is a large amount of private forest, generally occupying the outer edge of the former and containing a mixture of tree jungle and grassy waste. In early days a determined attempt was made to clear the forests by a system of jungle grants; but the experiment proved a failure in most cases and the majority of the grants were ultimately reserved, though one or two still remain in the south-east corner, adjoining the borders of Shahjahanpur.

The forest belt thus divides the pargana into two tracts of unequal size. One comprises the low valley of the Sarda, and this possesses a character of its own. The surface of the ground is broken in every direction by the present and past channels of the Sarda, Chauka and their affluents, which are generally mere backwaters and often degenerate into impenetrable swamps; while a large area is occupied by expanses of grass jungle, the refuge of innumerable wild animals. There are very few inhabited sites, owing to the extremely unhealthy nature of the climate, and the cultivation, which is almost wholly confined to rice, is carried on by non-resident tenants from the upland villages to the west. In many cases it has been found more profitable to use the land as a pasture-ground, and immense numbers of cattle are brought hither by graziers, the dues derived from this source being much greater than any income to be obtained from agriculture. In the narrow belt beyond the Sarda itself are a few villages with all the characteristics of the Tarai, precarious to an extreme and very sparsely populated.

The second tract, though differing in a marked degree from the rest of the district, may be described generally as an upland plain sloping gradually southwards from the Tarai country of the north, where a line of springs makes its appearance on the southern edge of the forest, to the Shahjahanpur boundary on the south. The Tarai springs form the source of several rivers and streams, of which the most important are the Gumti in the centre and the Khanaut in the west; and these with their minor tributaries constitute the drainage system. The different portions of this tract exhibit various peculiarities of feature. In the north the soil is for the most part poor and sandy, and the cultivation, which is mainly in the hands of Banjaras, is of a wretched description; the land has to lie fallow every third year, for otherwise it produces weeds in such abundance that no crops can be raised. The north-western portion, however, in which the Khanaut takes its rise, forms an exception to the rule. Here the soil is moist and good, admirably suited to the production of rice, and the villages are large and well populated. The central area, which extends as far as the town of Puranpur, is a high sandy plain, with few trees and a number of uninhabited village

sites; the climate is very bad, and most of the land is owned by the impoverished *zamindars* of Madho Tanda. To the south-east the soil improves into a light loam, still containing a large proportion of sand. Between the railway and the southern boundary is a well-cultivated block of country with several comparatively flourishing villages, but bordered on the east and west by belts of forest. The best part of the pargana is the south-western tract between the Gumti and Khanaut. Though still possessing a considerable amount of jungle it has a rich loam soil, producing the superior crops and particularly cane of a good quality; the population is more dense than elsewhere, the rental higher and the landowners are in fairly prosperous circumstances.

The cultivated area of the pargana at the settlement of 1837 amounted to 87,539 acres, but since that time the tract has made considerable progress. In 1868 the survey returns showed a total of 98,891 acres, and though a temporary decline was afterwards observed as the result of unfavourable seasons a noticeable improvement has taken place of late years. Much of the land is essentially precarious; but in spite of this the cultivation now seems to be fairly stable in a large portion of the area, the average for the five years ending in 1906-07 being 114,773 acres, while the returns show a slow but steady increase from 113,081 in the first to 118,337 acres in the last year. The proportion is still small in relation to the total area, amounting to only 38·17 per cent. even after excluding the reserved forests; but it must be remembered that there are wide expanses of private forests, together with the swamps and practically useless wastes of the Sarda basin. As much as 160,827 acres, or 53·48 per cent., is shown as culturable, but the description is altogether misleading. Apart from the usual deductions of grove land, 2,302 acres, and of 13,162 acres on account of current fallows, there remain 33,308 acres of old fallow, in which the cultivation has never been more than temporary, and no less than 112,055 acres of so-called culturable waste, of which it is safe to say that by far the greater part could never be tilled with profit owing to the climatic conditions, the inferior nature of the soil and the immense expense that would be involved in clearing the jungle. The barren area is nominally smaller than in any other pargana,

aggregating 25,113 acres, or only 8·35 per cent. of the whole; and even this includes 13,865 acres covered with water and 6,602 acres occupied by roads, railways, village sites and the like, leaving no more than 4,646 acres of actually unculturable land in this, the worst, pargana of the district. No doubt there is room for a considerable extension of the area under the plough; but the process must necessarily be slow, and it must be many years before reclamation can bring about any permanent amelioration of the climate.

There is an abundance of moisture, and the spring level is very high throughout the pargana. Consequently there is little need of irrigation in normal years; and though the area is capable of immense expansion, the average for the last five years amounted to no more than 12,029 acres, or 10·48 per cent. of the net cultivation. With the exception of some 550 acres the whole of this is supplied from wells, the latter being of the usual unprotected type, in most cases little better than mere holes in the ground worked by the *dhenkli* or lever. The smaller streams are occasionally utilised by damming, though this process generally does more harm than good to the land in their vicinity. There is a fair number of tanks and *jhils*, such as the Bil Tal and the Phulhar Tal, in which the Khanaut and Gumti respectively take their rise: but in no case are they of any great size, apart from the swamps of the Chauka and Mala, nor are they made to serve any useful purpose.

The *kharif* harvest occupies a considerably larger area than the *rabi*, but is subject to greater variations with the nature of the season. On an average 67,312 acres are sown in the former as against 57,671 in the latter, while 10,617 acres, or 9·5 per cent. of the net cultivation, bears a double crop. The last has increased three-fold since settlement, to the benefit of the *rabi*; for whereas the *kharif* has expanded by only 4,678 acres, the spring harvest exceeds the area of 1870 by no less than 16,681 acres. The chief autumn crop is rice, the late variety predominating, and this covers 31·2 per cent. of the area sown. The autumn pulses, *urd*, *mung* and *moth*, make up 26·99, an unusually high figure, and *bajra* in combination with *arhar* 20·3 per cent., while an additional 8·18 per cent. is under *kodon* and a fair amount

consists of other small millets. Generally the crops are of a very poor description, and though sugarcane has more than doubled the yield and quality is inferior: the crop now averages 8·49 per cent. of the harvest. In the *rabi* the striking feature is the extraordinarily large area under pure wheat, which averages 68·28 per cent. of the whole and has increased by one-third since 1870; but it is grown in almost every soil and often without irrigation, so that the yield is generally indifferent. Barley, alone or mixed with wheat and gram, makes up 12·18, and gram by itself 13·35 per cent. Linseed averages 547 acres, and the rest consists chiefly in *sarson* and *lahi*, peas and *masur*, the area under garden crops being very small.

With the exception of the Kisans, who hold 21·7 per cent. of the total tenant area, no caste is found in great strength among the cultivators of the tahsil. Musalmans occupy 12 per cent., and nearly half of this is in the hands of Pathans, the remainder being divided between Sheikhs, Julahas, Dhunas and others. Brahmans hold 8·3, Ahars 8·1, Hindu Banjaras 6, Chamars 5·3, Muraos and Lodhs 5·2 each and Rajputs 3 per cent., while Barhais, Telis, Lohars and Pasis all cultivate more than 2,000 acres. In 1906-07 the total area included in holdings was 121,828 acres, and of this 2·74 per cent. was *sir* or *khudkasht* belonging to proprietors, 30·17 was tilled by occupancy tenants, the proportion being steadily on the increase, 66·6 by tenants-at-will and ·05 per cent. by ex-proprietors, the small remainder being rent-free. Rents are almost universally paid in cash, and only 417 acres on a few villages on the Shahjahanpur border are held on grain rents; but the peculiarity of this pargana is that the rent depends not on the nature of the land, but on the crop grown, customary and practically unchanged rates being charged for each staple, although where the land is sown twice in the year nothing extra has to be paid by the cultivator. The prevailing rents have already been specified in chapter III and need not be repeated here. The average for occupancy tenants, who hold the best land as a rule, is Rs. 2-3-0 per acre, while that of tenants-at-will is no more than Re. 1-14-5; the area sublet is 6,747 acres and the average rent Rs. 2-3-8.

The revenue demand of Puranpur at successive settlements is shown in the appendix, and the fiscal history has already been narrated in chapter IV.* At the present time the 388 villages are divided into 576 *mahals*, of which 208 are held in single and 360 in joint *zamindari* tenure, while of the remainder five are perfect and two imperfect *pattidari*, and one is revenue-free. There are 12 alluvial *mahals*, situated in nine villages, and these are assessed at Rs. 2,020, the last revision having taken place in 1904-05 with the exception of one village settled for ten years in 1900-01.

The foremost position in the proprietary body is taken by the Hindu Banjaras, who own no less than 48·1 per cent. of the entire area. Next come Rajputs with 24 and then Pathans with 21·2 per cent., while Banias and Mahajans own 2·4 and Brahmans 1·02 per cent. of the area, the remainder being held by Kayasths, Sheikhs, Ahars, Kalwars and a few others. The largest proprietors are the Pathans of Sherpur, who together own 125,790 acres, comprising 26 whole villages and 31 shares, with a total revenue demand of Rs. 7,661. Another large estate is that of Sundar Kunwar, the widow of Rai Singh of Madho Tanda, who owns 45 whole villages and 28 shares, comprising 82,914 acres with a revenue of Rs. 9,519. Mention may also be made of the other members of the Madho Tanda family and the Rajputs of Jatpura and Ghungchai, to whom reference has already been made in chapter III.

The steady development of the tahsil, at any rate till within recent years, is amply illustrated by the constant growth of the population. In 1853 the number of inhabitants was 78,034; and this rose to 82,865 in 1865, to 86,059 in 1872, to 88,907 in 1881 and to 95,205 in 1891, the density having increased from 144 to 185 in less than fifty years. At the last census the pargana was found to have undergone a distinct decline, in common with the other forest tracts of the district. The total population was 89,084, of whom 41,726 were females, the average density being 174. The figure is naturally low by reason of the large area of forests, but even in the open country the sparseness of the population is still very noticeable. Classified by religions the

* Appendix tables IX and X.

total included 78,125 Hindus, 10,713 Musalmans, 183 Christians, 46 Aryas and 17 Sikhs. The predominant Hindu castes are Kisans, 13,880; Chamars, 6,928; Ahars, 6,174; Brahmans, 5,468; Pasis, 5,434; Muraos, 5,442; and Lodhs, 5,203. Others occurring in numbers exceeding 2,000 apiece are Banjaras, Kahars, Telis, Gadariyas, Barhais and Rajputs. The last belong to many different clans, the chief being Jangharas, Katehriyas, Chauhans and Rathors, together with a few Chandels. The Musalmans are principally Pathans, 3,248 in number, and Sheikhs, 1,585, while after these come Julahas, Faqirs, Behnas and Gaddis. The people are mainly agriculturists, and according to the census returns 76·5 per cent. of the population was directly dependent on cultivation, exclusive of a considerable number who betake themselves to agriculture as a subsidiary means of support. Next in order among the occupations come general labour, the supply of food and drink, personal service, pasture and the care of animals, and weaving, which is the only industry of the slightest importance.

The tahsil possesses no town deserving the name, the largest place being Puranpur, which is merely an agricultural village. Several villages contain an unusual number of inhabitants, and these have been separately mentioned—such are Sherpur, Kalinagar, Piparia, Kabirpur Kasganja, Simaria and Madho Tanda. In most cases these villages have declined in population of late years, partly owing to the deterioration of the tract and partly from the tendency to found new hamlets, so that the cultivators may reside nearer to their fields instead of congregating on a single site.

Save for the railway means of communication are extremely poor, and practically every road, even in the upland portion, becomes almost impassable for carts during the rains. The railway traverses the southern half of the tahsil in a south-easterly direction, passing through the stations of Shahgarh, Puranpur and Dharampur. A number of indifferent roads converge on Puranpur, leading from Chuka and Madho Tanda on the north, from Kalinagar on the north-west, from Pilibhit on the west, from Bisalpur on the south-west, from Shahjahanpur on the south, from Pawayan on the south-east and from Dhanara-

ghat on the east. Other roads of importance are those from Pilibhit to Chuka and Mundia-ghat, in the extreme north, and to Madho Tanda, whence a branch runs to Kalinagar and Shahgarh station. In addition to these there are many forest roads in a more or less serviceable condition; but these are confined to the upland tract, for the lowlying area east of the Chauka is practically devoid of roads and is almost wholly cut off from the rest of the district during the rains. Several ferries ply across the Chauka and Sarda, but are little used save in the cold weather. Trade is mainly confined to the railway and to the road from Mundia-ghat to Pilibhit. Markets are held once or twice a week in the principal villages, as will be seen by a reference to the appendix. There, too, will be found lists of the fairs, schools, ferries and post-offices of the tahsil.

In early days the tract was divided between the parganas of Gola and Punar, the latter deriving its name from a now deserted village near Shahgarh, between the Khanaut and the Mala. Nothing definite is known of its early history, though the existence of numerous ruined cities and forts affords an indication that the country was well populated at some period antecedent to the Musalman conquests. The southern portion fell into the hands of various Rajput clans, such as the Bachhils, Katehriyas and Jangharas: but all the north was owned by Banjaras, who remain in possession of a large area to the present day. The parts beyond the Chauka seem to have been included in the dominions of the rulers of Kumaun. They afterwards were known as pargana Sabna, called after a village now washed away by the river, and this area was seized by the Nawab Wazir of Oudh about 1744. Then it was conquered by Sheikh Kabir on behalf of Hafiz Rahmat Khan, who was confirmed in his possession after the treaty of 1752. By that time the remainder of the tahsil had become a single pargana under the name of Puranpur, and this was amalgamated with Sabna by the Rohillas. At the cession the combined area was attached to Bareilly, but in 1813 it was included in the new district of Shahjahanpur, where it remained till 1865. It was then made into a subtahsil of Pilibhit, in charge of a *peshkar* with very limited powers.

This arrangement continued till the formation of Pilibhit district in 1879, when a tahsildar was appointed to Puranpur. For administrative purposes the subdivision is usually combined with the Bisalpur tahsil to form a subdivision in the charge of a full-powered officer on the district staff, while in the matter of civil jurisdiction original cases are heard by the munsif of Pilibhit. There are no honorary magistrates in this part of the district. For police purposes the area is divided between the Puranpur and Madho Tanda circles, each of these being unusually large by reason of the great extent of forest land.

RASEON KHANPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* BISALPUR.

This village stands on the southern borders of the pargana, in 28° 10′ N. and 79° 47′ E., at a distance of eight miles south of Bisalpur and two miles east of the road from that place to Khudaganj. To the east flows the Rapatua, which is here dammed to supply a considerable irrigation work in this and the neighbouring villages. The present *zamindar* is Nawab Muhammad Husain Khan, a resident of Rampur, who pays a revenue of Rs. 1,125 on a total area of 997 acres, of which some 830 acres are under cultivation. The population of the village in 1901 was 1,605, including 1,007 Musalmans, the majority of whom are Pathans. The place possesses a lower primary school and a small bazar in which markets take place twice weekly.

SABALPUR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

This is one of the largest villages in the tahsil, but, like the others, is a mere collection of mud huts and with no points of interest. It is known as Sabalpur Khas to distinguish it from the hamlets of Nawadia Sabalpur and Rasulpur Sabalpur, which have been formed into separate *mauzas*. The place lies about six miles to the south of Puranpur, in 28° 26′ N. and 80° 10′ E., some two miles east of the road leading to Shahjahanpur and three miles west of Dharampur station. The number of inhabitants in 1901 was 2,459, of whom 249 were Musalmans. Apart from its size the place only deserves mention as possessing an upper primary school and a bazar in which markets are held twice a week.

SHAHGARH, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

A small agricultural village lying in 28° 33′ N. and 80° 1′ E., on the outer or eastern edge of the Mala forests, at a distance of seven miles west-north-west from Puranpur and 15 miles from the district headquarters. To the north of the village runs the railway, the station known as Shahgarh being actually situated in Karnapur, an adjoining village on the north-east. From the station a feeder road goes north-east to Kalinagar and Madho Tanda, while another goes south to meet the road from Puranpur to Pilibhit. The village is a mere collection of mud huts, built in open ground between two long and narrow pieces of water known as the Kharda and Badhar *jhils*. To the north-west is a pillar of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, rising to a great height above the surrounding country. The name of Shahgarh is derived from an immense fortress in the vicinity, whose earthen ramparts and bastions have a circuit of nearly three miles and rise 25 feet or more above the level of the ground. Originally it was surrounded by a ditch; but this has almost disappeared, while the parapets were of stone and brick, the antiquity of the place being clearly proved by the unusual size of the bricks which measure 20″ × 12″ × 4″. Within the rectangular enclosure are to be seen a few walls of *kankar*, and occasionally moulded brick of the diaper pattern, enamelled beads and coins of the Varmma dynasty of Nepal, which reigned from 100 B.C. to about 650 A.D., are to be found. Some four miles to the south, near the Pilibhit road, is another but nameless ruined city of rectangular shape, enclosed by walls about 1,600 feet in length from east to west, 1,200 feet in breadth and in most places 20 feet or thereabouts in height. The interior is covered with fragments of glazed pottery and large bricks ornamented with bold and effective patterns. Local tradition assigns both these places to the mysterious Raja Ben or Vena, who is almost certainly connected with the remains at Deoria in Bisalpur. They were visited by General Cunningham, but as yet no systematic examination of the sites has been attempted.*

The actual village of Shahgarh is an insignificant place, with a population in 1901 of 458 persons, mainly Banjaras, who

* A. S. N. I., I, 358, *et seq.*

are the *zamindars.* The total area is 1,010 acres, but only 350 are cultivated, and the revenue demand is no more than Rs. 288. There is a small market held twice a week, but the place contains nothing else of any interest.

SHERPUR KALAN, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

Sherpur is one of the largest villages in the pargana, but otherwise is of little note save as the residence of the chief Pathan family of these parts. It stands in 28° 30′ N. and 80° 12′ E., on either side of the road leading from Puranpur to Dhanara-ghat, at a distance of two miles east from the former and 26 miles from the district headquarters. It derives its name from Sher Khan, the Pathan founder of the place, but is of no historical importance. The population in 1872 numbered 3,742 persons but has since undergone a very marked decline, probably on account of the general development of the pargana, which has led to the establishment of new villages on lands formerly cultivated by non-resident tenants. At the last census the total was 2,781, of whom 1,741 were Musalmans, 1,033 Hindus and seven of other religions. The Pathans are the principal inhabitants, led by Mangal Khan, Khan Bahadur, and Bala Khan, Khan Bahadur, who are the owners of a very large estate in this tahsil. Sherpur itself has an area of 1,766 acres, of which some 1,365 are under cultivation, and is assessed at Rs. 1,050, the tenure being joint *zamindari.* The bazar is the most important in the pargana, and markets are held three days a week. The place also possesses a post-office and an upper primary school.

SHIBNAGAR, *Pargana and Tahsil* PURANPUR.

A considerable village in the extreme west of the tahsil, standing in 28° 29′ N. and 79° 58′ E., at a distance of about eleven miles west from Puranpur, three miles south-east from Nachni-ghat on the Mala, where the Pilibhit road crosses that stream, and twelve miles from the district headquarters. To the south and east is forest, and cultivation is very precarious: the village lands are 990 acres in extent, some 790 acres being under cultivation, and the revenue is Rs. 843. The owners are Hindu Banjaras, who also are the proprietors of the adjoining

village of Lalpur. The population at the last census was 1,784, of whom 148 were Musalmans. There is a post-office here, as well as an upper primary school and a market: a cattle-pound is maintained at Lalpur.

Gazetteer of Pilibhit.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER

OF

PILIBHIT.

APPENDIX

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TABLE I.—*Population by Tahsils*, 1901.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bisalpur	196,333	104,700	91,633	174,867	93,272	81,595	20,791	11,048	9,743	675	380	295
Pilibhit	184,922	97,557	87,365	133,799	71,420	62,379	49,920	25,468	24,452	1,203	669	534
Puranpur	89,084	47,358	41,726	78,125	41,600	36,525	10,713	5,604	5,109	246	154	92
Total ...	470,339	249,615	220,724	386,791	206,292	180,499	81,424	42,120	39,304	2,124	1,203	921

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1901.

Thana.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pilibhit	77,624	40,937	36,687	58,653	31,355	27,298	18,284	9,201	9,083	687	381	306
Neoria	29,200	15,082	14,118	21,343	11,164	10,179	7,715	3,841	3,874	142	77	65
Jahanabad	48,596	25,987	22,609	36,116	19,378	16,738	12,122	6,409	5,713	358	200	158
Amaria	29,502	15,562	13,940	17,694	9,534	8,160	11,797	6,019	5,778	11	9	2
Bisalpur	94,883	50,536	44,347	81,792	43,654	38,138	12,701	6,664	6,037	390	218	172
Barkhera	50,315	26,704	23,611	45,602	24,208	21,394	4,530	2,390	2,140	183	106	77
Bilsanda	51,135	27,460	23,675	47,473	25,410	22,063	3,560	1,994	1,566	102	56	46
Puranpur	60,216	31,925	28,291	52,379	27,859	24,520	7,623	3,933	3,690	214	133	81
Madho Tanda	28,868	15,422	13,446	25,739	13,730	12,009	3,092	1,669	1,423	37	23	14
Total ...	470,339	249,615	220,724	386,791	206,292	180,499	81,424	42,120	39,304	2,124	1,203	921

TABLE III.—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.		Births.				Deaths.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1891	...	19,662	10,422	9,240	40·51	12,270	6,805	5,465	25·28
1892	...	20,336	10,717	9,619	41·90	18,348	10,102	8,246	37·80
1893	...	21,415	11,310	10,105	44·21	14,785	8,180	6,605	30·46
1894	...	20,146	10,519	9,627	41·50	22,297	12,333	9,964	45·94
1895	...	21,135	11,004	10,131	43·54	18,307	10,060	8,247	37·72
1896	...	15,874	8,326	7,548	32·70	25,832	13,898	11,934	53·22
1897	...	14,629	7,599	7,030	30·16	23,487	12,349	11,138	48·42
1898	...	19,619	10,098	9,521	40·44	17,966	9,680	8,286	37·03
1899	...	23,143	11,811	11,332	47·71	17,743	9,623	8,120	36·57
1900	...	20,348	10,536	9,812	*41·94	15,183	8,113	7,070	31·30*
1901	...	21,356	10,864	10,492	45·40	15,844	8,465	7,379	33·69
1902	...	25,858	13,496	12,362	54·97	18,586	9,855	8,731	39·52
1903	...	23,324	12,085	11,239	49·58	21,312	11,104	10,208	45·31
1904	...	25,687	13,408	12,279	54·61	14,084	7,333	6,751	29·94
1905	...	22,830	11,925	10,905	48·53	17,793	9,273	8,520	37·83
1906	...	25,221	13,057	12,164	53·62	19,941	10,228	9,713	42·40
1907	...	24,473	12,462	12,011	52·03	23,206	11,931	11,275	49·34
1908	...								
1909	...								
1910	...								
1911	...								
1912	...								
1913	...								
1914	...								
1915	...								
1916	...								
1917	...								

* The rates from 1891 to 1900 are calculated from the returns of the 1891 census.

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from—					
	All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891	12,270	...	49	121	11,258	310
1892	18,348	...	2,687	271	14,558	161
1893	14,785	...	2	222	13,856	63
1894	22,297	...	1,847	232	19,264	134
1895	18,307	...	237	182	17,105	133
1896	25,832	...	1,394	253	23,351	116
1897	23,487	...	1,559	356	20,682	147
1898	17,966	...	8	42	16,596	73
1899	17,743	...	2	15	16,660	50
1900	15,183	...	699	2	13,313	37
1901	15,844	...	1,014	1	13,693	25
1902	18,586	...	12	31	17,318	42
1903	21,312	...	408	170	17,170	122
1904	14,084	5	73	38	12,041	57
1905	17,793	950	289	4	14,458	64
1906	19,941	373	1,623	19	15,869	51
1907	23,206	2,314	76	135	17,542	98
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917 ...						

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation, 1314 Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double-cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bisalpur ...	232,844	19,806	55,117	59,778	...	38,106	...	21,672	98,143	157,921	37,354
Tahsil Bisalpur ...	232,844	19,806	55,117	59,778	...	38,106	...	21,672	98,143	157,921	37,354
Pilibhit ...	117,785	11,693	27,894	7,965	39	2,649	...	5,277	70,233	78,198	17,477
Jahanabad ...	117,539	12,279	24,005	18,024	13,853	661	...	3,510	63,231	81,255	17,619
Tahsil Pilibhit ...	235,324	23,972	51,899	25,989	13,892	3,310	...	8,787	133,464	159,453	35,096
Puranpur ...	300,793	24,992	157,464	17,618	...	17,138	...	480	100,719	118,337	13,166
Tahsil Puranpur ...	300,793	24,992	157,464	17,618	...	17,138	...	480	100,719	118,337	13,166
Total, District ...	768,961	68,770	264,480	103,385	13,892	58,554	...	30,939	332,326	435,711	85,616

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Bisalpur.*

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Lin-seed.	Total.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Urd, mung and moth.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1310*											
1311	91,139	38,297	14,347	30,134	4,411	98,856	47,723	16,180	9,696	2,449	5,094
1312	95,636	41,759	17,946	25,021	6,161	92,353	31,223	16,085	16,909	2,740	6,791
1313	93,951	41,849	16,744	27,100	3,778	97,792	45,569	17,448	8,405	2,655	6,087
1314	86,832	36,810	16 349	28,837	348	103,503	44,219	17,956	11,497	3,269	6,591
1315	92,964	38,096	16,678	32,223	1,181	101,062	43,981	19,113	9,051	2,223	6,512
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											
1327											

* Figures for five years back were not available owing to settlement operations.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Pilibhit*—(continued).

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Total.	Rice.	Sugar-cane.	Bajra alone and mixed.	Urd, mung and moth.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1310*	77,969	26,881	13,248	27,518	4,529	120,874	86,793	14,692	1,028	1,252	4,637
1311	84,921	31,182	13,929	26,653	5,954	111,305	72,757	15,983	3,031	942	5,385
1312	73,178	29,281	11,152	22,976	2,947	124,519	90,092	17,528	723	1,000	3,526
1313	69,609	28,379	10,938	24,465	275	119,885	84,391	17,640	1,638	1,543	2,726
1314	70,280	26,597	10,528	27,174	712	123,273	84,162	18,250	1,312	1,261	3,798
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											
1327											

* Figures for five years back were not available owing to settlement operations.

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Puranpur*—(concluded).

Year.	Rabi.					Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat alone.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Total.	Rice.	Sugar-cane	Bajra alone and mixed.	Urd, mung and moth.	Kodon.
Fasli.											
1310*	54,738	36,972	6,615	7,885	587	66,143	20,751	5,177	10,860	21,752	6,547
1311	59,926	40,754	7,876	7,459	1,156	64,248	15,356	5,347	15,762	17,593	7,158
1312	57,930	39,877	7,452	6,431	846	68,337	26,643	5,830	11,587	16,503	4,308
1313	56,362	40,337	6,277	6,911	24	65,910	18,784	5,962	14,604	19,197	3,883
1314	59,398	38,959	7,002	9,807	123	71,921	23,501	6,258	15,507	15,803	5,618
1315											
1316											
1317											
1318											
1319											
1320											
1321											
1322											
1323											
1324											
1325											
1326											
1327											

* Figures for five years back were not available owing to settlement operations.

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquillity (chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property.	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1898 ...	101	19	18	4	13	27	305	33	43	121	69	30	3	23
1899 ...	96	15	44	7	8	32	226	44	29	103	42	20	4	38
1900 ...	72	14	31	7	7	26	301	21	48	111	50	27	6	30
1901 ...	50	23	15	4	8	43	209	5	55	112	76	35	3	27
1902 ...	34	23	28	1	7	35	201	14	19	121	37	24	6	34
1903 ...	71	24	25	1	9	42	199	8	32	105	23	9	21	27
1904 ...	67	14	42	1	10	28	146	9	29	95	57	82	2	28
1905 ...	50	23	63	...	14	32	176	13	22	81	61	119	3	31
1906 ...	85	8	48	...	12	20	169	4	20	76	31	63	5	29
1907 ...	59	5	47	1	22	29	154	6	37	93	76	85	2	67
1908 ...														
1909 ...														
1910 ...														
1911 ...														
1912 ...														
1913 ...														
1914														
1915 ...														
1916 ...														
1917 ...														
1918 ...														

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons—		
	Suo motu.	By orders of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1898	1,212	...	898	1,166	178	988
1899	1,193	...	911	1,187	249	938
1900	1,325	...	913	1,152	257	895
1901	1,056	...	763	918	121	797
1902	1,048	...	707	875	153	722
1903	1,226	...	748	1,009	201	782
1904	1,570	...	647	591	105	486
1905	1,575	...	629	615	61	554
1906	2,026	...	512	502	62	440
1907	997	...	651	988	220	763
1908						
1909						
1910						
1911						
1912						
1913						
1914						
1915						
1916						
1917						
1918						
1919						
1920						

NOTE.—Columns 2 and 3 should show cases instituted during the year.

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.						
	1802.	1805.	1808.	1812.	1837.	1871.	1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bisalpur	2,36,975	2,22,941	2,90,543	2,88,617	2,80,995	3,07,930	
Tahsil Bisalpur	2,36,975	2,22,941	2,90,543	2,88,617	2,80,995	3,07,930	
Pilibhit	1,30,202	1,62,725	1,53,554	1,47,313	1,19,119	1,56,639	
Jahanabad	1,03,798	1,33,599	1,39,964	1,43,914	1,26,164	1,57,939	
Tahsil Pilibhit	2,34,000	2,96,324	2,93,518	2,91,227	2,45,283	3,14,578	
Puranpur	29,663	11,563	28,252	41,444	65,202	97,874	
Tahsil Puranpur	29,663	11,563	28,252	41,444	65,202	97,874	
Total, District	5,00,638	5,30,828	6,12,313	6,21,288	5,91,480	7,20,382	

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1314 *fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain-i-Akbari.*	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	*Incidence per acre.*	
					Cultivated.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bisalpur	Karor (Bareilly) ...	3,25,238	32,915	3,58,153	2 26	1·53
Tahsil Bisalpur	...	3,25,238	32,915	3,58,153	2·26	1·53
Pilibhit	Balai	1,50,207	15,152	1,65,359	2·11	1·39
Jahanabad	Do.	1,53,487	15,893	1,69,380	2 08	1·43
Tahsil Pilibhit	...	3,03,694	31,045	3,34,739	2·09	1·42
Puranpur	Punar and Gola ...	93,952	9,458	1,03,410	·91	·34
Tahsil Puranpur	...	93,952	9,458	1,03,410	·91	·34
Total, District ...	...	7,22,884	73 418	7,96,302	1·83	1·03

TABLE XI.—*Excise.*

Year.	Receipts from foreign liquors.	Country spirit. Receipts.	Country spirit. Consumption in gallons.	Receipts from *Tari* and *Sendhi*.	Drugs. Total receipts.	Drugs. Consumption in maunds of— Ganja.	Drugs. Consumption in maunds of— Charas.	Opium. Total receipts.	Opium. Consumption.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from— Liquor including "*Tari*."	Incidence … Drugs.	Incidence … Opium.	Number of shops for sale of— Country spirit.	Number of shops … Drugs.	Number of shops … Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Md. s.	Md. s.	Rs.	Md. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	48	41,848	8,621	...	6,271	Not available.		8,355	14 34	57,143	1,326	863	129	172	57	31	15
1891-92 ...	48	21,683	86	...	6,249	Do.		7,824	15 22	36,147	1,087	448	129	161	56	31	15
1892-93 ...	48	27,721	8,273	...	10,801	...	158 5	9,609	17 21	48,331	995	572	222	201	53	34	16
1893-94 ...	48	26,347	11,462	...	11,733	...	173 25	9,419	17 6	47,559	699	898	241	194	54	34	15
1894-95 ...	44	24,129	8,226	...	13,138	...	121 23	9,036	15 18	46,364	599	752	270	186	53	34	15
1895-96 ...	48	19,095	5,446	...	10,415	...	77 24	6,594	12 9	36,158	143	563	215	136	54	34	15
1896-97 ...	48	12,061	3,657	3	8,512	...	6 21	5,591	10 35	26,215	102	365	179	115	54	34	15
1897-98 ...	84	16,425	7,207	15	11,755	...	50 7	5,885	12 3	34,163	397	515	242	121	53	32	15
1898-99 ...	84	34,528	10,742	15	13,982	...	65 18	6,690	14 2	55,308	464	781	288	138	54	32	15
1899-1900 ...	96	37,411	8,743	12	17,742	...	38 18	6,458	13 0	61,721	693	833	350	139	55	32	15
1900-01 ...	138	44,126	11,000	...	20,402	...	48 30	6,250	12 29	70,918	488	941	434	133	55	36	16
1901-02 ...	168	48,839	10,726	...	22,319	...	60 30	6,648	14 13	77,996	2,900	1,042	475	141	54	36	16
1902-03 ...	168	54,482	12,311	...	23,791	...	69 38	7,067	14 15	85,530	850	1,163	467	151	55	43	23
1903-04 ...	450	59,944	14,500	...	35,616	...	61 12	6,972	13 28	1,03,015	1,157	1,285	758	149	57	44	23
1904-05 ...	208	64,488	15,849	6	35,630	...	61 15	7,163	14 35	1,07,513	1,626	1,377	758	152	56	44	19
1905-06 ...	74	66,156	15,580	6	38,839	...	60 29	7,763	17 3	1,12,850	1,281	1,409	826	165	56	44	16
1906-07 ...	50	59,500	15,134	...	39,316	...	61 37	8,084	17 31	1,06,95	1,043	1,267	836	172	55	46	17
1907-08 ...	25	58,011	12,471	11	34,693	...	52 12	7,717	16 27	1,00,469	2,521	1,235	738	164	55	45	17
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-Judicial.	Court-fee, including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	23,472	37,915	61,574	1,650
1891-92	25,572	42,729	68,409	1,704
1892-93	26,357	43,406	69,880	1,790
1893-94	28,152	47,465	75,767	2,318
1894-95	29,651	38,914	68,635	1,862
1895-96	26,676	38,160	64,859	1,171
1896-97	24,903	42,956	68,029	1,182
1897-98	22,765	45,230	68,776	1,769
1898-99	24,274	46,237	71,518	1,965
1899-1900	23,542	43,421	67,901	1,344
1900-01	26,419	45,679	72,872	1,386*
1901-02	26,610	56,326	83,922	2,784
1902-03	26,514	47,220	74,492	2,289
1903-04	28,561	48,233	77,660	2,306
1904-05	26,939	46,816	74,546	2,870
1905-06	34,912	53,093	88,879	2,704
1906-07	28,827	50,718	80,413	2,630
1907-08	34,640	63,666	99,284	3,152
1908-09				
1909-10				
1910-11				
1911-12				
1912-13				
1913-14				
1914-15				
1915-16				
1916-17				
1917-18				

* Discount only.

Table XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts	Collected by Companies.		Profits of Companies.		Other sources, Part IV.				Total charges.	Objection under Part IV.	
						Under Rs 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.				
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.		Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1890-91	19,527	...	...	...	...	Not available.				552	253	93
1891-92	21,221	...	...		...					626	212	143
1892-93	22,064	...	...	...	...					322	127	32
1893-94	24,463	...	...	...	...					611	122	57
1894-95	30,148	...	...	...	...	549	9,204	145	18,672	394	230	122
1895-96	21,178	...	...	...	...	541	8,864	92	10,302	97	170	45
1896-97	27,710	...	...	...	...	466	7,978	145	17,609	17	202	49
1897-98	18,073	...	...	...	...	430	6,766	72	9,230	30	140	60
1898-99	20,506	...	...	...	...	404	6,592	89	11,771	5	101	29
1899-1900	22,207	...	...	...	...	404	6,866	99	13,071	11	77	17
1900-01	20,946	...	...	...	...	395	6,773	97	11,749	...	88	23
1901-02	27,656	...	...	...	...	407	6,921	137	18,117	61	88	14
1902-03	24,256	...	...	...	...	406	7,144	132	15,160	71	75	22
1903-04	22,669	...	...	...	...	292	6,067	135	16,416	104	44	17
1904-05	24,953	...	...	...	...	164	4,636	146	17,787	166	66	12
1905-06	26,346	...	...	...	...	158	4,215	153	19,973	223	45	17
1906-07	26,921	...	...	...	...	160	4,695	171	20,309	59	75	26
1907-08												
1908-09												
1909-10												
1910-11												
1911-12												
1912-13												
1913-14												
1914-15												
1915-16												
1916-17												
1917-18 ...												

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Bisalpur.				Tahsil Pilibhit.				Tahsil Puranpur.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1898-99 ...	140	2,347	35	4,363	199	3,329	40	5,915	65	916	14	1,493
1899-1900 ..	141	2,391	43	5,060	201	3,542	43	6,536	62	933	13	1,475
1900-01 ...	145	2,365	42	4,960	192	3,535	42	5,196	60	873	13	1,593
1901-02 ...	142	2,349	52	6,865	190	3,384	70	9,120	75	1,188	15	2,132
1902-03 ...	124	2,228	48	5,725	209	3,654	69	8,132	73	1,262	15	1,303
1903-04 ...	63	1,782	48	6,520	211	3,745	69	8,146	18	540	18	1,749
1904-05 ...	53	1,692	59	6,736	94	2,460	67	8,774	17	484	20	2,276
1905-06 ...	57	1,299	48	7,231	83	2,409	82	10,131	18	507	23	2,611
1906-07 ...	58	1,616	59	7,117	80	2,459	89	10,622	22	620	23	2,570
1907-08 ...												
1908-09 ...												
1909-10 ...												
1910-11 ...												
1911-12 ...												
1912-13 ...												
1913-14 ...												
1914-15 ...												
1915-16 ...												
1916-17 ...												
1917-18 ...												
1918-19 ...												
1919-20 ...												

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5*	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	603	1,543	...	109	75	1,029	...	56,847	...	640	9,897	5,469	...	767	40,074	...	...
1891-92 ...	5,240	1,437	...	146	5	1,327	...	54,582	...	645	13,971	4,955	...	861	34,150	...	..
1892-93 ...	6,750	1,322	...	209	1	1,071	...	45,004	...	663	16,101	5,212	...	741	22,287	...	...
1893-94 ...	7,199	1,770	...	188	36	1,228	...	52,186	...	645	17,522	6,601	...	715	26,703	...	...
1894-95 ...	7,708	1,281	...	195	...	1,846	...	47,250	...	620	17,218	7,136	...	878	21,398	...	...
1895-96 ...	8,366	2,123	...	226	1,658	1,348	...	46,852	...	726	17,097	7,187	...	151	21,691	...	...
1896-97 ...	8,064	1,336	...	300	1,165	1,497	...	45,218	...	747	17,882	7,072	...	137	19,380	...	...
1897-98 ...	8,098	2,164	...	1,777	1,277	1,471	...	47,874	...	767	17,533	7,421	...	...	22,153	...	..
1898-99 ...	8,226	2,074	...	1,585	1,467	2,110	...	48,501	...	1,137	17,681	7,510	52	...	22,121	...	...
1899-1900	9,241	1,617	...	1,969	1,705	*3,927	†775	49,539	...	772	18,076	7,571	...	...	21,914	1,206	..
1900-01 ...	9,722	3,206	...	4	1,814	4,207	602	50,105	...	812	19,816	7,572	...	...	20,602	1,303	...
1901-02 ..	10,053	3,732	...	...	2,042	4,629	760	51,898	...	991	19,043	7,777	1	...	22,8[illegible]6	1,280	
1902-03 ...	11,604	3,392	...	6	2,597	5,996	726	79,042	‡2,000	1,403	23,864	7,807	251	...	40,505	1,382	1,830
1903-04 ...	11,593	3,963	...	2	3,080	6,081	758	73,566	...	1,207	25 522	9,091	332	...	34,992	1,517	905
1904-05 ...	11,627	3,065	...	103	3,110	7,430	613	88,696	...	1,423	28,143	8,129	544	216	47,718	1,748	775
1905-06 ...	11,384	3,366	...	90	2,842	5,870	671	90,040	...	1,863	31,344	10,229	562	274	42,424	1,766	1,578
1906-07 ...	11,200	3,835	...	72	3,327	6,575	969	98,289	...	2,089	31,741	11,373	591	230	49,506	1,834	925
1907-08 ...	10,427	3,758	...	103	3,844	9,008	863	84,568	...	1,782	34,175	10,492	581	189	34,012	1,865	1,472
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

* Formerly net receipts only were shown. From this year receipts and also expenditure are given.
† From this year the gross receipts from ferries were for the first time credited to the District Board.
‡ Contributions to other boards.

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Pilibhit.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...																	
1891-92 ...	23,414	...		8,625	...	9,687	41,726	4,576	6,314	1,414	294	7,592	2,152	4,426	5,540	3,467	35,775
1892-93 ...	25,999	...	4,311	9,409	...	5,608	45,327	4 917	6,111	837	272	8,364	434	4,474	5,414	4,611	35 434
1893-94 ...	27,934	...	1,656	8,832	...	5,994	44,416	5,368	6,309	4,095	501	7,790	1,168	5,751	5,338	4,584	40,904
1894-95 ...	30,599	...	2,655	8,407	...	5,646	47,307	5,173	6,505	2,194	859	7,491	200	8,372	5,400	10,861	47,055
1895-96 ...	30,018	...	4,102	12,489	...	7,646	54 255	5,214	6,541	9,377	610	8,205	200	5,708	6,211	12,073	54,139
1896-97	26,450	...	3,306	11,399	...	6,874	48,029	5,101	7,309	3,298	457	8,911	500	15 179	6,060	4,985	51,800
1897-98 ...	23,443	...	1,593	9,640	...	4,887	49,563	6 250	7,054	2,839	275	8,029	800	10 684	5,883	9,794	51,608
1898-99 ...	23,072	...	2,016	12,008	...	5,439	42.535	5,211	7,520	1,110	1,161	8,265	1,654	5,459	6,538	4,210	41,128
1899-1900	27,696	...	2,310	11,718	..	5,885	47,609	5.032	7.752	471	263	9.162	625	3,908	6,610	3,586	37,409
1900-01 ...	27.022	...	1,641	9,954	...	6,455	45,072	6,349	7,605	3,035	333	9,432	797	4,794	6,083	8,501	46,929
1901-02 ...	26,206	...	14	16,174	...	7,003	49,397	5,653	8,098	876	241	10 071	1,750	6,903	6,663	3,409	43,664
1902-03 ...	32,375	...	5,164	14,809	...	8,492	50,840	6,876	7.563	1,029	1,247	12,558	2,076	4,526	7,924	5,558	49,357
1903-04 ...	31,701	...	2,612	12,182	...	9,489	55,984	7,006	14.745	6,711	1,642	11,995	1,861	15,156	7,643	9,391	76,150
1904 05 ...	34,834	...	3,190	22,233	...	15,702	75,959	8,236	11,297	...	5,076	15,704	1,850	15,603	7,562	5,624	70,952
1905-06 ...	33.206	...	2,649	21,458	...	14,934	72,247	11,364	10,731	5,250	1,177	21,799	1,986	14,732	7,947	4,580	79,566
1906-07 ...	35,638	...	2,965	19,847	...	10,239	68,689	8,958	7,568	2,659	1,556	22,258	1,854	18,697	8,014	4.287	75,851
1907-08 ...	32,574	...	2,636	20,913	20,500	10,942	87,565	9,610	3.884	631	458	21,250	1,851	14,410	8,323	7,120	67,537
1908-09 ...	42,273	...	1,380	20,892	...	12,698	77,243	9,248	4,931	2,442	660	19,982	2,346	6,442	9,405	28,294	83,750
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13																	
1913-14 ..																	
1914-15 ..																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 .																	
1917-18 ..																	

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Bisalpur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instruction.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	3,441	...	...	223	...	377	4,041	672	1,157	150	53	1,118	10	690	108	437	4,395
1891-92 ...	4,020	...	1,558	195	...	458	6,231	7[illegible]4	1,139	485	23	1,122	..	578	108	372	4,591
1892-93 ...	4,393	...	695	140	...	560	5,788	1,027	1,163	730	218	1,383	...	1,302	108	770	6,674
1893-94 ...	4,683	...	1,015	160	...	533	6,391	1,220	1,[illegible]89	...	25	1,253	...	1,625	120	580	6,312
1894-95 ...	4,870	...	555	160	...	654	6,239	1,330	1,610	...	146	1,488	...	...	42	1,189	5,805
1895-96 ...	4,400	...	1,003	160	...	594	6,166	1,322	1,624	479	91	1,615	...	1,535	222	554	7,442
1896-97 ...	3,785	...	480	108	...	761	5,134	1,195	1,484	135	32	1,213	10	1,065	144	487	5,765
1897-98 ...	4,[illegible]06	...	840	120	...	788	6,254	1,326	1,472	...	38	1,512	100	274	300	535	5,557
1898-99 ...	5,061	...	1,010	110	...	699	6,880	1,357	1,425	...	25	1,336	...	500	...	351	5,044
1899-1900	5,286	...	760	118	...	988	7,152	1,484	1,610	300	150	1,758	109	843	550	760	7,564
1900-01 ...	5,880		1,250	132	...	779	8,041	1,395	1,666	...	127	1,427	101	1,829	445	5[illegible]6	7,573
1901-02 ...	6,583	...	1,[illegible]70	115	...	1,034	8,802	1,547	1,573			1,570	151	1,849	393	575	7,648
1902-03 ...	7,395	...	1,685	150	...	1,290	10,520	3,002	1,635	511	479	1,794	130	733	467	1,996	10,749
1903-04 ...	7,133	...	1,589	209	...	2,782	11,713	2,655	1,692	...	1,656	1,904	150	842	493	1,357	10,747
1904-05 ...	7,753	...	1,28[illegible]	243	...	1,956	11,241	2,181	3,155	160	734	2,485	206	1,183	592	1,210	11,906
1905-06 ...	7,032	...	1,308	214	...	1,405	9,959	2,353	1,697	1,392	613	2,838	200	324	6[illegible]0	1,571	11,668
1906-07 ...	7,079	...	1,413	198	...	1,512	10,202	2,564	636	13	29	2,367	377	938	669	1,445	9,0[illegible]8
1907-08 ...	6,525	...	539	120	...	1,730	8,914	2,339	601	192	760	2,326	174	310	631	1,275	8,608
1908-09 ...																	
1909-10 ...																	
1910-11 ...																	
1911-12 ...																	
1912-13 ...																	
1913-14 ...																	
1914-15 ...																	
1915-16 ...																	
1916-17 ...																	
1917-18 ...																	

TABLE XVII.—*Distribution of Police*, 1907.

Thana.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Municipal Police.	Town Police.	Rural Police.	Road Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pilibhit ...	3	1	15	72	...	149	8
Neoria ...	1	1	7	...	10	70	...
Jahanabad	2	1	11	...	6	116	4
Amaria ...	1	1	7	...	...	72	...
Bisalpur ...	3	1	11	23	...	194	2
Barkhera ...	1	1	9	...	...	123	2
Bilsanda ...	2	1	11	...	4	142	...
Puranpur ...	2	1	11	...	...	109	2
Madho Tanda ...	1	1	9	...	...	60	4
Civil Reserve ...	4	4	22	...	...	...	...
Armed Police ...	1	7	58	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21	20	171	95	20	1,035	22

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education			Primary education.		
	Schools and Colleges.	Scholars.		Schools	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896-97 ...	82	3,295	91	4	531		77	2,744	91
1897-98 ...	77	2,873	78	4	473	...	72	2,369	78
1898-99 ...	72	2,896	95	4	522	...	67	2,374	95
1899-1900 ...	69	3,107	93	5	587	...	63	2,514	93
1900-01 ...	78	2,963	104	5	575	...	72	2,383	104
1901-02 ...	79	3,175	158	5	701	...	73	2,456	158
1902-03 ...	100	3,976	179	5	669	...	95	3,313	179
1903-04 ...	108	4,212	237	5	675	...	103	3,537	237
1904-05 ...	115	4,198	264	5	672	...	110	3,526	262
1905-06 ...	121	4,336	346	5	697	...	116	3,639	345
1906-07 ...	128	4,473	482	5	658	...	123	3,815	482
1907-08 ...									
1908-09 ...									
1909-10 ...									
1910-11 ...									
1911-12 ...									
1912-13 ...									
1913-14 ...									
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...									

List of Schools, 1907.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Pilibhit...	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit ...	High School ...	138
		Ditto	Middle Vernacular	181
		Pilibhit, Drummondganj.	Lower Primary...	23
		Pilibhit, Inayatganj.	Municipal ...	67
		Pilibhit, Khudaganj.	Ditto ...	35
		Pilibhit, Sher Muhammad.	Ditto ...	41
		Pilibhit, Chauk ..	Lower Primary, Municipal Aided	16
		Pilibhit, Mohtashim Khan.	Ditto ...	25
		Pilibhit, Muhammad Wasil.	Ditto ...	26
		Pilibhit, Pakaria	Lower Primary, Girls'.	60
		Ditto, Bhishtian	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	40
		Pilibhit, Chauki Mansa Singh.	Ditto ...	20
		Pilibhit, Sahukara	Lower Primary, Girls', Municipal.	28
		Ditto, Inayatganj.	Ditto ...	19
		Pilibhit, Ashraf Khan.	Ditto ...	35
		Neoria Husainpur	Upper Primary ...	67
		Pauta Kalan ...	Ditto ...	41
		Bithra ...	Ditto ...	20
		Bhitaura ...	Ditto ...	36
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided, Girls'.	11
		Bhikaripur ...	Lower Primary...	45
		Naukhund ...	Ditto ...	18
		Pandri ...	Ditto ...	18
		Gajraula ...	Lower Primary, Aided.	14
	Jahanabad ...	Jahanabad ...	Middle Vernacular	87
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided, Girls'.	18
		Amaria ...	Upper Primary...	41
		Khamaria ...	Ditto ...	22
		Kanakor ...	Ditto ...	34
		Guncha ...	Lower Primary ...	24
		Parewa ...	Ditto ...	37
		Dandia ...	Ditto ...	33
		Sundarpur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Dalelganj ...	Ditto ...	32
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary Aided, Girls'.	26

List of Schools, 1907—(continued).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Pilibhit—(concld.).	Jahanabad—(concluded).	Shahi ...	Lower Primary, Aided.	17
		Banskhera ...	Ditto ...	23
		Baratbojh ...	Ditto ...	20
		Gahluia ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	19
Bisalpur	Bisalpur ...	Bisalpur ...	Middle Vernacular.	163
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Municipal.	54
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	29
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26
		Ditto Jami Masjid.	Lower Primary, Aided, Municipal.	24
		Bilsanda ...	Upper Primary ..	63
		Bamrauli ...	Ditto ...	60
		Daulatpur ...	Ditto ...	37
		Johra ...	Ditto ...	41
		Jogithair ...	Ditto ...	61
		Randahta ...	Ditto .	39
		Simrauli ...	Ditto ...	34
		Kharanka ...	Ditto ...	30
		Ghuri Patti ...	Ditto ...	48
		Aharwara ...	Ditto ...	29
		Amirta ...	Ditto ...	23
		Barehra ...	Ditto	36
		Barkhera ..	Ditto ...	44
		Intgaon ...	Ditto ...	40
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	18
		Deoria ...	Upper Primary...	38
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	16
		Barkhera ...	Ditto ...	20
		Imlia ...	Lower Primary...	15
		Arsiabojh ..	Ditto ...	15
		Kharagpur ...	Ditto ...	15
		Rampur Imrat ...	Ditto ...	23
		Sherganj ...	Ditto ...	23
		Kareli ...	Ditto ...	22
		Amkhera ...	Ditto ...	18
		Mundia Hulas ...	Ditto ...	31
		Mirpur ...	Ditto ...	28
		Nuranpur ...	Ditto ...	23
		Sohas ...	Ditto ...	27
		Lilhar ..	Ditto ...	20
		Raseon Khanpur,	Ditto ...	15
		Manpur ...	Ditto ...	26
		Sair ...	Ditto ...	17
		Sabepur ...	Ditto ...	16
		Piparia Mandan ...	Ditto ...	18

List of Schools, 1907—(concluded).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of School.	Average attendance.
Bisalpur—(concld).	Bisalpur—(concluded).	Kandhrapur ...	Lower Primary ...	22
		Chaprawa ...	Ditto ...	21
		Arjunpur ...	Lower Primary, Aided.	14
		Bhadeng ...	Ditto ..	15
		Bhaunrua ...	Ditto ..	18
		Azampur Barkhera	Ditto ...	18
		Iradatpur Pagar	Ditto ...	16
		Kangaon ...	Ditto ...	22
		Kurraiya Kalan...	Ditto ...	17
		Marauri .	Ditto ...	26
		Mirpur Hirpur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Mundia Bhagwant,	Ditto ...	17
		Nawanagla ...	Ditto ...	22
Puranpur	Puranpur ...	Puranpur ...	Middle Vernacular.	96
		Madho Tanda ...	Upper Primary...	28
		Jamania ...	Ditto ...	33
		Ghungchai ...	Ditto ...	35
		Shibnagar ...	Ditto ...	38
		Sapalpur ...	Ditto ...	42
		Piparia Dulhai ...	Ditto ...	50
		Sherpur ...	Ditto ...	18
		Kabirpur Kasganja,	Ditto ...	51
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	9
		Kalinagar ...	Upper Primary ...	46
		Ditto ...	Lower Primary, Aided, Girls'.	15
		Muzaffarnagar ...	Lower Primary...	34
		Rampur Faqiri ...	Ditto ...	20
		Jatpura ...	Ditto ...	23
		Bhagwantapur .	Ditto .	23
		Piparia Santokh,	Lower Primary, Aided.	17
		Takia ..	Ditto ...	15
		Bilahri ...	Ditto ...	21
		Debipur ...	Ditto ..	15
		Karelia ...	Ditto ...	16

ROADS, 1907.

	M.	F.
I.—First-class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Pilibhit to Bareilly	10	5·44
(ii) Pilibhit to railway station	0	6
(iii) Pilibhit station roads	0	5·36
(iv) Shahi railway station approach road	0	4 0
Total ...	12	4·8
II. A.—Second-class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.		
(i) Pilibhit to Bisalpur and Shahjahanpur	30	0
(ii) Pilibhit to Baheri	10	0
(iii) Pilibhit railway station to Bisalpur road	1	0
(iv) Dang to Baheri road	1	4
(v) Jahanabad to Shahi	4	0
(vi) Puranpur to Chuka	19	0
(vii) Puranpur to railway station	0	4·2
(viii) Puranpur to Dhanara-ghat	9	2
(ix) Madho Tanda to Kalinagar	2	0
Total ...	77	2·2
II. B.—Second-class roads unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Pilibhit to Madho Tanda	19	1·7
(ii) Pilibhit to Mundia-ghat	21	0
(iii) Bisalpur to Bareilly	7	0
(iv) Bisalpur to Khudaganj	9	0
Totsl ...	56	1·7
III.—Fifth-class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.		
(i) Pilibhit to Puranpur	24	0
(ii) Pilibhit to Tanakpur	13	0
(iii) Pilibhit to Neoria Husainpur	10	1·6
(iv) Pilibhit to Sardarnagar	8	0
(v) Shahi to Kilpuri	14	4
(vi) Mahof to Kilpuri	18	5·6
(vii) Kalinagar to Shahgarh station	4	2·7
(viii) Shahgarh station approach road	2	4·2
(ix) Puranpur to Ghungchai and Bisalpur	23	2·2
(x) Puranpur to Muzaffarnagar	5	0
(xi) Puranpur to Shahjahanpur	8	0
(xii) Bisalpur to Pawayan	14	0
(xiii) Bisalpur to Bilsanda	10	0
Total ...	155	4·3
IV.—Sixth-class roads, cleared only.		
(i) Puranpur to Kalinagar	7	0
(ii) Bisalpur to Faridpur	1	0
(iii) Barkhera to Nawabganj	2	0
Total ...	10	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	311	5

FERRIES, 1907.

River.	Ferry.	Village.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
						Rs.
Deoha ...	Rajghat ..	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit . .	Pilibhit ...	R. & K. Ry.	
	Bisalpur ..	Bhaunrua ..	Bisalpur...	Bisalpur ..	District Board.	1,050
Sarda ...	Mundia-ghat	Ditto ..	Puranpur,	Puranpur,	Private ...	2,000
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...				300
	Chandpura ...	Gauri ..				100
	Hazara ...	Dhanaura ...				1,335
	Kathala ...	Kalyanpur ...				25
	Nahrosa ...	Nahrosa ...				80

POST-OFFICES, 1907.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Office.	Class.	Management.
Pilibhit.	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit	Head office ...	Imperial.
		Pilibhit Cutcherry ..	Sub-office ...	
		Pilibhit City ..	Branch office.	
		Neoria Husainpur ...	Ditto. *	
		Pauta Kalan ...	Ditto. *	
	Jahanabad ...	Jahanabad	Ditto.	
		Amaria	Ditto. *	
		Khamaria	Ditto. *	
		Parewa	Ditto. *	
Bisalpur.	Bisalpur ...	Bisalpur	Sub-office ...	
		Barkhera	Branch office.*	
		Bilsanda	Ditto. *	
		Deoria	Ditto. *	
Puranpur.	Puranpur ...	Puranpur	Sub-office ...	
		Madho Tanda ...	Branch office.*	
		Ghungchai... ...	Ditto. *	
		Shibnagar	Ditto. *	
		Dharampur ...	Ditto. *	
		Sherpur	Ditto. *	

* The management of these offices is extra-departmental.

MARKETS, 1907.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality	Market days.
Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Neoria Husainpur	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bithra ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Pauta Kalan ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Amkhera ...	Friday.
		Raipur ...	Monday.
		Bhikharipur ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bhitaura Kalan ...	Ditto.
Jahanabad...	Jahanabad ...	Jahanabad ...	Ditto.
		Lalauri Khera ...	Ditto.
		Mundalia Ghosu ...	Ditto.
		Madhopur ...	Monday and Friday.
		Khamaria Pul ...	Ditto.
		Khamaria Dalelganj	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Amaria ...	Ditto.
		Parewa ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Shahi ...	Ditto.
		Balsi Pasiapur ...	Ditto.
		Harraipur ...	Wednesday.
		Dang	Monday and Thursday.
Bisalpur ..	Bisalpur ...	Bisalpur ...	Ditto.
		Piparia Mandan ...	Ditto.
		Tukri ...	Ditto.
		Bamrauli ...	Ditto.
		Bakanian ..	Monday and Friday.
		Intgaon ...	Ditto
		Raseon Khanpur ...	Tuesday and Friday.
		Deoria ..	Ditto.
		Chandpur ...	Ditto.
		Pipra Khas ...	Ditto.
		Sherganj ...	Ditto.
		Akhauli ...	Ditto.
		Andha ...	Ditto.
		Bilsanda ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Aharwara ...	Ditto.
		Sohas ...	Ditto.
		Safaura ...	Ditto.
		Bihari Hira ...	Ditto.
		Kishni ...	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Kareli ..	Ditto.
		Karnaiya ...	Ditto.
		Arsiabojh ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Barkhera Kalan ...	Ditto.
		Badhera ...	Ditto.
		Qabulpur ...	Ditto.
		Mundia Bilahra ...	Ditto.
		Mirpur Bahanpur...	Ditto.
		Jasauli Dobri ...	Ditto.
		Tehra Sriram ...	Ditto.
		Randahta ...	Ditto.
		Nuranpur ...	Sunday and Thursday.

MARKETS, 1907—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Puranpur...	Puranpur ...	Puranpur ...	Sunday and Thursday.
		Gajraula ...	Ditto.
		Sherpur ...	Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
		Jamania ...	Monday and Friday.
		Rampur Faqiri ...	Ditto.
		Shibnagar ...	Ditto.
		Kadher Chaura ...	Ditto.
		Muzaffarnagar ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Madho Tanda ...	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Shahgarh ...	Ditto.
		Ghungchai ..	Monday and Thursday.
		Kalinagar ...	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bhagwantapur ...	Ditto.
		Kabirpur Kasganja	Tuesday and Friday.
		Piparia Dulhai ...	Ditto.

FAIRS, 1907.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit...	Pilibhit, Raj-ghat.	Dasahra ...	Jeth Sudi 10th	5,000
		Pilibhit, Bhure Khan.	Bale Mian ...	2nd Sunday in Jeth.	2,000
		Pilibhit, Ghannai Tank.	Ghannai ...	Kuar Sudi 9th.	4,000
		Pilibhit, Gauri Shankar.	Gauri Shankar	Each Monday in Sawan.	2,000
		Pilibhit, Idgah	Muharram ..	10th Muharram	3,000
		Pilibhit ..	Id-ul-Fitr ..	1st Shawal ..	2,000
		Pilibhit ..	Id-uz-Zuha .	10th Zi-l-hij ..	2,000
		Pilibhit ...	Chihlum ...	20th Safar ..	2,000
		Pilibhit, Desnagar.	Jasantri Debi...	Chait Sudi 8th	4,000
		Naugaon ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Sudi 10th.	5,000
		Neoria Husainpur.	Ganga Ashnan,	Kartik Sudi 15th.	1,000
	Jahanabad,	Chakra Tirath	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,500
		Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jeth Sudi 10th	1,500
Bisalpur ...	Bisalpur...	Bisalpur ..	Janam Ashtami,	Bhadon Sudi 8th.	4,000
		Ditto ...	Ramlila ...	Kuar Badi 2nd to Sudi 11th.	4,000
		Ditto ...	Muharram ..	Muharram 1st to 10th.	2,000
		Ditto ...	Rathjatra ..	Asarh Sudi 2nd	3,000
		Ditto .	Ramnaumi ..	Chait Sudi 9th	3,000
		Bisalpur, Chausarawala	Kausila ...	Bhadon Bad 9th.	1,500
		Bisalpur, Dube's Tank.	Jalbihar ...	Bhadon Sudi 11th.	1,800
		Ditto ...	Coronation Fair.	9th August ...	2,000
		Bisalpur, Jami Masjid.	Basi ...	7th Jumad-ul-awwal.	1,500
		Bisalpur, Kamal Shah.	Kamal Shah ...	End of Jeth ...	1,000
		Behta ...	Dasahra ..	Jeth Sudi 10th	400
		Do. ...	Ganga Ashnan	Kartik Sudi 15th.	600
		Lilhar .	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	400
		Ditto ...	Amawas ..	Every Amawas	150
		Jagatpur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	125
		Ilahabas Dewal.	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	150
		Bilsanda ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	100
		Ditto ...	Dasahra ...	Jeth Sudi 10th	400
Puranpur	Puranpur,	Phulhar ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	2,500
		Ditto ...	Durga Nath ...	Kartik Sudi 15th.	2,500
		Mundia-ghat ...	Ganga Ashnan	Ditto ..	15,000

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